The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

THE NEW BILL OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE — THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate was engaged upon the financial question to-day, including nearly all the morning hour, which was taken up in the presentation of petitions upon that subject and speeches relating to them by Messrs. Conkling, Logan, and Ferry of Michigan. Mr. Conkling, in presenting the preamble and resolutions of the New-York Cotton Exchange against any further issue of paper money, and favoring a speedy return to specie payment, referred to the fact that he had recently been in New-York, not only in the City, but in the interior, and had conversed with men who could be appealed to to learn the average sentiment of the community. Upon one thing all agreed, and that was the great necessity for some definite action, be it for inflation or contraction, or, if it was deemed advisable to take no action, that should be made known, so that business men might know how to make their calculations. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, presented a memorial signed by 700 business men of New-York in favor of increasing the volume of currency to $400,000,000, and Mr. Logan presented a similar petition signed by H. B. Claflin, Dexter, Abbot & Co., and nearly 150 other business men of that City. Mr. Logan produced quite a number of tickets and certificates of bakers, butchers, grocers, and others in his section, which, he said, were circulated as money, and that fact showed how much the West was suffering for want of currency.

MR. SHERMAN'S BILL.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking, and gave notice that he would explain its provisions to-morrow, and offer it then as a substitute for the pending bill to equalize the distribution of national bank currency. Later in the day, when the bill had been printed, he made an effort to have the pending bill indefinitely postponed and the new bill taken up, but as there was no prospect of an immediate vote, at 5:30 o'clock a motion to adjourn prevailed. To-morrow, however, the House bill, passed to-day, will go to the Senate, and proceedings on it there will be watched with great interest.

ANOTHER JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN NEW-YORK PROPOSED.

On a motion made by Mr. Boardman Smith, of New-York, on behalf of the New-York delegation, to take up the bill providing for a new judicial district in Northern New-York, the vote was 97 nays to 54 yeas. This vote indicates much more favor for the bill than was shown it in the House when action was last called for. A statement from the First Controller of the Treasury shows that in the last fiscal year the mileage paid in the Northern district of New-York was upward of $57,000. This shows that the cost to the Government for sustaining a court for another district would not be much, if any, greater than for one, as the mileage of both districts would be no more than for the present district alone. When the bill is brought before the House, it will be shown that very great necessity for its passage exists.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads expect to arrive at some agreement with the Union Pacific Railroad, or, that failing, to recommend some legislation by which that corporation will be compelled to pay taxes upon the lands already entered. The Interior Department has held that the road is not completed, and that, consequently, patents for the lands cannot be issued until official notification has been given that the road is completed. The Union Pacific agents represent that the road is quite willing to pay taxes upon the lands, but that it cannot consent to do so until the patents are granted.

Agents of the American Steel Association who have recently visited Washington, and examined the revised modifications of the United States statutes, represent that there have been some important changes in that revision, in the shape of new legislation, relative to the tariff upon steel and iron. It seems probable that the tariff associations will direct the attention of the protection Representatives to these alleged changes in the law.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE AUTOPSY OF JUDGE DENT.

The autopsy of Judge Dent took place this morning. There were present Surgeon General Barnes, Surgeons Norris and Baxter, of the army, and Dr. W. P. Johnson and son, and Drs. Garnett and Stanton. The cavity of the abdomen being opened, a large cancerous mass was discovered, involving the liver, pancreas, and left kidney, embracing also a part of the diaphragm. The opinion was generally expressed that it was almost marvelous that any human being could have existed so long while suffering with so extensive a disease.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Gen. Wm. T. Clarke, ex-member of Congress from Texas, who for several years has been Postmaster at Galveston, has forwarded his resignation to the President, and it has been accepted, to take effect at once. The *Star* says: "About two weeks ago Chief Special Agent Petherbridge, of the Post Office Department, was sent down to investigate serious charges against Clarke, and a few days since reported that there was a deficit in Clarke's accounts of between $9,000 and $10,000. Clarke thereupon resigned. This deficiency, it is reported, has been made good by Clarke's sureties.

THE ARIZONA INDIANS.

Official reports received here from army officers in Arizona are to the effect that no dependence can be placed on the seeming peaceful attitude of the Indians in that section of the country. It is believed that the troops will have all they can do during the Spring and Summer months to keep the Indians quiet.

TEXAS HORSE THIEVES CAPTURED.

Reports from Texas mention the capture of two members of a gang of horse thieves in addition to those reported a few days ago. The military are rendering all the aid possible to assist the civil officers in breaking up the various gangs of horse thieves that infest Western Texas.

VISITORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President gave audience to very few visitors to-day. Two or three members of Congress had interviews with him, and Congressman Sener, of Virginia, introduced a party of his constituents, (colored men,) who desired to pay their respects.

UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The contested case in the matter of the Congressional Delegate from the Territory of Utah was before the Committee on Elections to-day, and the time of final hearing was fixed for next Monday.

THE SIOUX.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning heard statements of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, and of the Committee on Indian Affairs, urging an immediate appropriation of $200,000, with which to provide subsistence for the Sioux Indians who are now congregated at the Red Cloud and Whetstone Agencies. The insertion of such an item in the Deficiency bill is urged by the Interior Department as of utmost importance to the preservation of peace with all the Sioux Indians, and as being also strictly in the interest of economy. The subject was referred to a subcommittee.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the Howard Court of Inquiry to-day the hearing of testimony as to the actual facts in the case was commenced, and Gen. Balloch was examined, his evidence being with regard to the management of the bureau, the orders given by Gen. Howard, the disbursements under them, etc.

THE MOIETY QUESTION.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning had more or less consultation on the various features of the moiety question, and also in reference to the proposed changes in the duties on wines, but took no action on any subject.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

THE CONTRADICTION OF THE TIMES' STATEMENTS WHOLLY UNAUTHORIZED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The denial of that part of the dispatch in THE TIMES of Saturday morning giving the views of the President on the subject of financial legislation which referred to the probability of a veto of any measure tending to permanent inflation, was not given to the Associated Press by the President, nor authorized by him, nor known by him to have been made public till it appeared in print. It does, however, embrace substantially his statement to a "leading Western Senator," who is also a leading inflationist, who called upon the President Saturday night, and showed him THE TIMES dispatch. The statement of the President's views was not pretended to be made by his authority, but did pretend to be a truthful presentation of his views upon the subject of financial legislation at this session. It was a truthful statement, and your correspondent was to-day given permission by the President to say that the dispatch in question, with the exception of that portion which alluded to a veto, reflected his views very closely. The President also made this last remark to the "leading Western Senator," who somehow neglected to incorporate it in the dispatch which he gave to the Associated Press. With regard to the veto, the President said to your correspondent that he would not think it proper, while legislation was pending, to give any intimation of a purpose to veto any measure that might be enacted. With respect to that part of THE TIMES dispatch, your correspondent desires to say that he did not intend to have the expression used appear as the statement of the President, but as his own statement. Its correctness as a statement of your correspondent, and not of the President, may have a practical test. The House, in the judgment of very many members, is ready to pass, in addition to the Four Hundred Million bill of to-day, an unrestricted Free Banking bill, and if such a bill should pass the House and Senate and go to the President, the correctness of THE TIMES dispatch in regard to a veto is very willingly submitted to the issue. The statement in the denial that the President said, "He had conversed with no one on that subject at all," means the subject of a veto, and not, as the language has been misconstrued, the subject of the finances. On this latter subject the President has conversed with all who have called upon him in the most unreserved manner, and among them are Senators Morton, Logan, and Sherman, and many members of the House.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

THE CONTEST NARROWING DOWN TO DAWES AND HOAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 23.—As the time approaches for the Legislature to vote for the late Senator Sumner's successor, the popular interest in the subject grows more intense. The voting will begin in the two Houses at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow. It is the general belief that no choice will be shown in either House, and that in the joint convention the next day the real struggle will begin. The opinion has been expressed about the State house to-day that Banks' stock was rising with Democrats and those Republicans who do not feel satisfied with either Dawes or Hoar. That the fight is principally between the Dawes and Hoar men, was acknowledged on all sides; but as to which was ahead there appeared to be a wide difference of opinion. Of Adams there was not a great deal heard. His friends still profess the belief that he will display strength in the votes in convention, through making little show to-morrow. But the friends of other candidates declare him quite out of the field. Some of his friends regretted the publication of the New-York interview with Charles Francis Adams, Jr., believing that its lofty tone would only tend to injure him. The Dawes men have prepared an address to the members in support of their candidate, reviewing his public services and defending him against charges of bargaining and collusion. His claims to support are forcibly urged. The vote in each House to-morrow will be *viva voce*. On Wednesday at noon the two Houses hold a joint convention, and if it appears by the records that any person has received a majority in both branches, he is declared elected. If that is not the case, the joint Assembly proceeds to take a *viva voce* vote, and at least one such vote must be taken at 12 o'clock each day until a Senator shall be elected. As any number of such votes may be taken any day, the result may be speedily reached, even if there should be no choice at first. It is said that the friends of Speaker Sandford, of the House, propose to make a strong effort for him as a compromise candidate, and have considerable hope of ultimate success.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, March 23.—The Senatorial question to-night appears to be as much in doubt as ever. A few of Gen. Banks' friends held a meeting to-night at Parker's, at which F. W. Bird and Leopold Morse were present. A vote will be taken at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 23.—The Springfield *Republican* of to-morrow morning sums up the prospect for the Senatorial contest as follows:

"Judge Hoar's election may be said to be out of the question. Mr. Dawes' election not very probable. It seems more and more likely that a third man, either Mr. Adams, as an independent outside choice, or some person of much lower grade from within the ranks of the Republican Party, will finally be agreed upon as a compromise candidate."

THE SUMNER MEMORIAL.

BOSTON, March 23.—The committee of fifty citizens on the Sumner memorial held a meeting today, over which Mayor Cobb presided. Henry B. Kidder was chosen Treasurer, and the Mayor was authorized to appoint a Subcommittee on Finance and Design. Nothing definite was decided upon as to the shape the memorial would assume.

PHILADELPHIA CARPET WEAVERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23. — The carpet weavers of Kensington, to the number of about 800, are again on strike for a new schedule of prices. A large meeting was held to-day, at which reports were received from a number of shops, showing the condition of affairs. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we unitedly stand together for the present standard prices, and that we will not apply for a loom at any shop where its late employes have been discharged or paid off on account of standing for the present stadard bill of prices.

The new terms count thirty-six inches to the yard, and provide for sixty hours' work per week. The highest price asked for extra super warp, thirteen pairs, fillin two shuttles, is twenty-one cents per yard.

THE LEGAL-TENDER BILL.

PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE IN THE HOUSE.

THE MAXIMUM LEGAL-TENDER CIRCULATION FIXED BY THE BILL AT $400,000,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House has at last accomplished something. The bill legalizing the issue of the forty-four millions legal-tender reserve, and fixing the maximum limit of legal-tender circulation at $400,000,000, passed the House by a majority of ninety-one, the rules having been suspended so as to bring it before the House. The entire day was occupied in the passage of the bill, although no debate was in order. One parliamentary motion succeeded another, and several roll-calls occupied the day. The bill, throughout, was managed with great skill. Mr. Dawes, as hitherto indicated in these dispatches, gave notice, upon moving to suspend the rules and pass the bill, that he was instructed by the committee to accept no amendments save such as would propose to fix the maximum circulation at a less amount than $400,000,000. There were but two amendments of this character proposed. One by Mr. Dawes fixed the maximum at $356,000,000, and provided for the withdrawal and cancellation of the excess, as the exigencies of the Treasury might permit. The second, proposed by Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, of New-York, fixed the maximum circulation at $382,000,000, the exact amount of the legal-tender currency to-day outstanding. This announcement was followed by many inquiries asking whether further amendments would not be permitted. It was evident that if other amendments were permitted a finance debate would be begun, to endure as long, perhaps, as that now in progress in the Senate. Gen. Butler and Mr. Cox both seemed anxious to oppose the bill, in hope of securing more amendments, but Mr. Dawes was inflexible. The Committee on Banking and Currency were opposed to considering the bill, which they thought should be debated in connection with their free banking scheme; but Mr. Dawes pressed his motion to a vote, and yielded none of his rights.

The first vote, which was upon his own amendment, resulted in the defeat of that motion by a vote of 70 yeas to 172 nays. An analysis of the seventy votes gives an adequate comprehension of the strength of the hard-money men, and of their location. This analysis shows the following results: Maine, 5; New-Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 8—all who were present save Gen. Butler; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New-York, 18; New-Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 6; Ohio, 2; Maryland, 4; Virginia, 1; Alabama, 1; Kentucky, 1; Texas, 2; Nevada, 1; Wisconsin, 2; Illinois, 1; Missouri, 1; Michigan, 2; Oregon, 1; California, 3. The vote upon the Roberts amendment, fixing the maximum at $382,000,000, was nearly the same as the vote upon the Dawes amendment. The Roberts amendment was defeated—74 yeas to 172 nays.

Mr. Cox here attempted, by parliamentary tactics, to kill the bill, but Mr. Dawes was too skillful for him. The vote proceeded on the motion for the engrossment, which was carried by a vote of 167 yeas to 80 nays.

Gen. Butler here thought his time had come to help defeat the bill, in the interests of those who desire greater inflation, and he moved to reconsider, and was about to proceed with his familiar speech on the poor man's money, when he discovered that Mr. Dawes had already moved the previous question, which was not debatable. The bill was then carried by a vote of 168 yeas to 77 nays.

An analysis of the yea vote upon this bill shows the following distribution of votes as to localities: New-England, none in the affirmative save Gen. Butler; New-York, Crooke, Duell, Tremain, Hathorn, Sessions, and H. Boardman Smith; New-Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 11; Virginia, 6; West Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 3; Georgia, 5; Alabama, 5; Tennessee, 6; Kentucky, 7; Ohio, 9; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 7; Minnesota, 3; Wisconsin, 5; Michigan, 7; Illinois, 10; Indiana, 11; Kansas, 2; Nebraska, 1; Louisiana, 2; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2, and South Carolina, 2.

Mr. Coburn of Indiana, proposed an amendment during the progress of the debate, which was not received. It provided for striking out the limitation clause fixing the maximum circulation at $400,000,000, to substitute a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the sum of $50,000,000 of greenbacks in addition to the $400,000,000, which are authorized to be held as a reserve for the purpose of a temporary loan to be exhanged on demand for an equal amount at their par value of United States bonds, said bonds to be redeemable by the person depositing them at any time within twelve months; after that time to be delivered to any person who shall present an equal amount of United States notes, the Secretary of the Treasury to retain the interest accruing upon the bonds while on deposit, as security for loans.

The bill will be sent to the Senate to-morrow, and its fate there is entirely uncertain. It would not be strange if it should take the place of the pending bill in that body, and that the discussion of the finances in the Senate should end by a vote upon this measure. It may, however, be referred to the Finance Committee, and remain without further action for some time. The bill as passed is not mandatory in its terms as to the issue of the whole of the $400,000,000, but it is claimed that the discretion rests with the Secretary either to issue the $18,000,000 now in the Treasury, through the purchase of bonds, or to retain it as a currency balance, treating it as he has already done, as a fund upon which to draw in paying the current expenses of the Government.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 23.—The Toronto *Globe*, the Government organ, says Mr. George Brown will depart for Washington to-day to take part in the negotiations with the Government of the United States on the trade relations of the two countries. Mr. Brown paid a visit to Washington a few weeks ago, and preliminary inquiries having shown the circumstances to be favorable, he will now return to enter upon more formal negotiations. We trust that any difficulties that may arise in the course of these negotiations will be overcome, and that the commercial intercourse of Canada with its nearest neighbor will be placed upon a sound and liberal basis, equally beneficial to both countries.

ILLNESS OF E. L. DAVENPORT.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—E. L. Davenport, the actor, who was to have appeared here this evening, is seriously ill.

CAPT. BRADY VS. STEAM-SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 23.—An answer to Capt. Brady's claim for salvage in bringing the steam-ship Pennsylvania into port is being prepared by the counsel of the American Steam-ship Company, and will be filed in court in a few days. The main defense of the respondents will be that, while Brady did simply his duty, his conduct in persisting in retaining command of the vessel after the trouble was over was simply mutinious and subversive of discipline, inasmuch as the third officer was able to discharge the duties of Captain.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BURNING OF THE ÆTNA CUTLERY WORKS AT NEW-BRITAIN, CONN.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23.—About 9:30 o'clock this morning fire was seen to break out of the cupola in the building of the Ætna Cutlery Works of the Landers, Frary & Clark Company, in New-Britain, ten miles from this city. The building is 200 feet by 35, four stories high, with two wings of 110 by 45 feet. The New-Britain Fire Department has only one engine, reliance being upon the City Water Works. This failed owing to the small main pipe and the fearful north-west gale. The flames soon became uncontrollable. A large number of girls employed in the upper stories escaped through the windows with difficulty. Dispatches were sent to Hartford for aid, and a steam fire-engine was sent at 11 o'clock, arriving at 11:17 o'clock. With this the fire was prevented from spreading, although twelve other buildings were in danger from flying brands. The works of the Stanley Rule and Level Company, situated near, had a narrow escape. The works burned were the portion of the firm's establishment devoted to the manufacture of table cutlery. Their general hardware manufactory is in another building. About 400 men were employed in the building burned. The capital of the company is $500,000, and a large part of the stock is owned in this city. The building was entirely destroyed in about one hour and a quarter, the fierce wind aiding the progress of the flames. The loss is variously estimated at from $500,000 to $700,000; probably the first-named sum will cover it. The factory will be immediately rebuilt. The insurance amounts to $463,500, distributed in the following companies:

On the Brick Shop—Connecticut Companies—Ætna, $12,500; Hartford, $10,000; Phœnix, $10,000; National, $5,000; Orient, $5,000; Connecticut, $2,500; Atlas, $2,500—all of Hartford; People's, of Middletown, $5,000; Fairfield, of Norwalk, $2,500. Total, $55,000.

Massachusetts Companies—Springfield, of Springfield, Mass., $5,000; Faneuil Hall, Boston, $5,000. Total, $10,000.

New-York companies—Home, $10,000; Phenix, $7,500; Continental, $7,500; German American, $7,500; Clinton, $5,000; Exchange, $5,000; American, $5,000; New-York, $5,000; Mercantile, $5,000; National, $5,000; Mechanics' and Traders' $5,000; Safeguard, $5,000; Commerce, $5,000; Tradesmen's, $5,000; Lorillard, $5,000; Irving, $5,000; Star, $5,000; Standard, $5,000; New-York and Yonkers, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Atlantic, $5,000; Hoffman, $5,000; Republic, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000; Germania, $5,000; Niagara, $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; Black River, (Watertown,) $5,000; Ætna, $2,500; Farragut, $2,500; Empire City, $2,500; Guardian, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Relief, $2,500; Resolute, $2,500; Adriatic, $2,500; Commercial, $2,500; Brewers' and Maltsters' $2,500; Lenox, $2,500; Arctic, $2,500; Lamar, $3,000. Total, $185,500.

Pennsylvania Companies—Insurance Company of North America, $7,500; Fire Association, $7,500; Franklin, $5,000; Fame, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000; National, $2,500; Penn, $2,500; German, (Erie,) $5,000; Lycoming, (Muncy,) $5,000; Alemania, (Pittsburg,) $2,500. Total, $47,500.

Rhode Island Companies—Narragansett, $5,000; Equitable, $5,000; Providence, (Washington,) $5,000; Atlantic, $5,000; Roger Williams, $5,000; Merchants', $2,500; Newport, 22,500. Total, $30,000.

New-Jersey Companies—Citizens', (Newark,) $2,500; Merchants', (Newark,) $2,500; People's, (Newark,) $2,500; Humboldt, (Newark,) $2,500. Total, $10,000.

Western Companies—Home, Columbus, Ohio, $5,000; St. Paul, Minn., $5,000; Traders', Chicago, $5,000; American Central, St. Louis, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, California, $5,000; North-western, Milwaukee, $2,500. Total, $27,500.

Foreign Companies—Queens, London, $15,000; Royal, London, $12,500; North British, $12,500; Scottish Commercial, $7,500; Commercial Union, $7,500; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $6,000; Imperial, $6,000; London Assurance, $5,000. Total, $72,000.

On the frame building.—In the Liverpool, London, and Globe, $5,000; German-American, (New-York,) $5,000; Meriden, Meriden, Conn., $3,500; Fairfield County, Norwalk, $3,000; Globe, Chicago, $2,500; Allemania, Cleveland, $2,000; Citizens, St. Louis, $2,000; Franklin, Pennsylvania, $1,500; Pennsylvania Underwriters, $1,500. Total, $26,000.

A farm house, owned by Col. Joshua W. Pierce, at Greenland, N. H., was burned yesterday. It was a large and quaint structure, containing about thirty rooms. It was occupied only by the farm-hands, and contained but little furniture. It was insured for $6,000 in Hartford offices.

At Deerfield, N. H., a dwelling occupied by S. B. Roberts, with two barns, were burned on Saturday. Loss, $4,000.

The total insurance of the Tucker Manufacturing Company, which suffered by the fire in the Massachusetts State Prison, is $88,811, and the policies are in thirty-six companies, in none of which does the amount exceed $4,500.

A special dispatch from Elgin, Ill., says a fire broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, on Chicago street, near the corner of Douglas avenue, in Fuller's restaurant, and spread to the adjoining block, a three-story brick building occupied by P. J. Kimball, tailor; L. M. Kelly, drugs; John Newman, dry goods and groceries, and B. Schaly, cigar store, both of which were destroyed. The fire then struck across the street to the Sherman Hall block, the lower floors of which were occupied by R. and S. E. Weld, druggists, L. Adler, furnishing goods; Schultz & Todson, dry goods; O'Connell & Kimball, boots and shoes, and A. W. Wilburn, confectioner, which was also destroyed. The large brick block occupied by Ed. Scott, harness shop; R. K. Sherwin's billiard hall, Raymond Bros., crockery; P. M. Martin, dry goods, and Wm. L. Burns, saddler, was next attacked, and was entirely consumed before the flames could be got under control. The total loss on stock is as follows: On buildings, $77,700; on stock, $44,700. This does not include the losses on household furniture of some ten families occupying apartments in some of the burned buildings. A great portion of the best business part of the city is gone. The following is a correct list of the insurance, but the amounts in many instances more than cover the losses: Ætna, of Hartford, $9,500; Continental, of New-York, $5,600; Franklin, of St. Louis, $3,750; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $9,500; Franklin, of Wheeling, $500; Franklin, of New-York, $1,500; German-American, of Philadelphia, $8,500; Hartford, Connecticut, $5,900; Home, New-York, $3,500; Humboldt, Newark, $3,750; Imperial, London, $2,500; London, Liverpool, and Globe, $9,000; Lycoming, Pennsylvania, $2,000; Millville, New-Jersey, $2,500; National, Philadelphia, $5,700; Niagara, $2,500; North British, $6,000; North American, Philadelphia, $6,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $10,300; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $4,000; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $5,000; Royal, London, $4,000; Underwriters', New-York, $19,000; Westchester, New-Rochelle, $8,900.

The aggregate loss by the fire Sunday night at Indianapolis, Ind., is estimated at $300,000, on which there is not more than $75,000 insurance. The following are the losses in detail, and the amounts of insurance: Sheets' Block, $100,000, no insurance; John C. Wright, $20,000, insurance $5,000; William Mansur, $25,000, no insurance; the Talbot estate, $1,500, no insurance; E. B. Martindale, $30,000, insurance $25,000; Peter Routier, contractor, $10,000, no insurance; McCune & Son, tea store, $1,000, fully insured; Keyster & Smith, plumbers, $4,000, insurance $3,000, in the London Assurance; Charles Dennis, drug store, $3,800, insurance $3,000; A. H. Scott, grocer, $3,000, insurance $2,000, in the Republic, of Hartford, and about twenty others, whose losses range from $500 to $1,000.

The Van Rensselaer mansion, near New-Hamburg, on the Hudson, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was owned by James H. Ingersoll, of the Tammany Ring. None of the contents were saved. The loss is about $100,000, on which there was a partial insurance. The fire is said to have originated from the heater. Mr. Ingersoll's son-in-law was the only occupant of the house, and he escaped by jumping from the second-story window. He was slightly burned.

THE REVENUE CONTRACTS.

WHY APPLICATIONS FOR CONTRACTS WERE REFUSED.

LETTER OF SECRETARY RICHARDSON TO MR. FOSTER, OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Richardson to-day sent the following letter to Hon. Charles Foster, of the Ways and Means Committee, which explains the action of the Treasury Department in refusing to enter into contracts with one Pembery to collect $3,000,000 from the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The action of the department in this case, singularly enough, has been criticised by those who are most actively denouncing the Secretary for giving contracts in other cases, and still Pembery wanted almost $800,000 for this service. The frivolous charge against the Secretary for withholding papers is also refuted by the letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1874.

Hon. Charles Foster, Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., requesting me to furnish you, for the use of the Committee of Ways and Means, information whether any application has been made for contracts under the act of May 8, 1872, other than those already mentioned in my communication to Congress on this subject, and if so, further to request the correspondence in relation to any such application; the reasons, if the correspondence I may send does not show it, for making contracts with the person or persons making such application, together with your reasons for the omission from the list sent to the House of such applications.

The resolution of the House to which you refer called for full copies of all contracts made under the authority of the Treasury Department, in pursuance of one of the provisions of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, approved May 8, 1872, and also copies of all schedules and correspondence and orders of the department relative to said contracts, and also the amount of money paid in under said contract, and by whom, and under which contract paid. I directed that the fullest answer to the resolution should be made, including copies of all the contracts made, with the schedules, receipts, certificates, checks, and other correspondence having any bearing upon, or relation to, any and all steps or action taken by the department in relation to such contracts made under the provisions of law referred to. It never occurred to any one in the department engaged in furnishing the materials for the answer, that mere applications for appointment or contract under the law, which had been received or filed and not acted upon, were wanted, and they were certainly not called for by the resolution. The request in your letter is much broader than the resolution of the House, and calls for quite different information, and I cheerfully respond to it to the fullest extent of my power. I directed the Solicitor of the Treasury, in whose office contracts are made, and who retains the papers when contracts are entered into, and generally in cases of applications, to search his files and records for every document to which your letter can refer, and I also gave the same direction to the Chief Clerk to make like search through the general files and records of the department, where it might be possible that some document had been placed. Their respective answers, which show the difficulties attending such a search, are herewith submitted, and I also submit copies of all such documents which have been found. Most of these papers are now for the first time brought to my personal attention. The application of Mr. Pembery was for a long time under consideration, and was declined on account of doubt whether or not the law applied to the case he presented and other difficulties, which may be generally summed up as follows:

First—If it were a fact that the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company had charged the Government more for transportation, &c., than it had charged other parties, in violation of the provisions of its charter, which must have been an overcharge to the War Department principally for transportation of troops and supplies, and had been paid; therefore, the question arose whether that was a case of money withheld, within the meaning of act May 8, 1872.

Second—If it were a case within the statute, then the question arose whether or not the only remedy therefore is not provided in the charter, to wit, a forfeiture of the charter and land grants under section 6, act of July 2, 1872, (chap. 120,) and whether the department could make a contract unless the act of 1872 with an individual to enforce such a remedy, having such an important and peculiar result as a forfeiture of a railroad charter and land grants given by Congress.

Third—The Kansas Pacific Railroad received its charter from Congress, has large land grants from the Government, which it holds subject to forfeiture for doing precisely what Mr. Pembery claims it has done—owes the Government a large amount of interest paid on bonds of the United States advanced in the nature of a loan to the company, and is under still larger obligations to redeem the bonds themselves, all of which indebtedness and obligations amount to more than $7,000,000. Such being the relations of the Government to the road, it became a question, even if there were an additional claim against the company for overcharging for freight, &c., carried for the department, whether or not it would be expedient to proceed under the law of 1872 by contract with an individual to enforce this particular claim while the others remained unsettled, and when the Government would lose nothing by delay, and could settle all its claims against the company—this, with others, at some future time, when Congress should see fit to take up the matter and consider the doings of the company, whether right or wrong, in all its connection and relation to the Government.

Fourth—By the charter of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company as amended, only one-half of the amount charged the Government for services rendered was paid to the company. The other half was retained, to be applied to the payment of the bond before mentioned; and by more recent legislation the whole is so retained. If Mr. Pembery's statement be true, that the company has overcharged the Government for services rendered, it provides not only repayment of part of the money paid to the company, but a readjustment and revision of the amount allowed by the Government toward payment of interest, and this latter amount cannot be said in any way to be money withheld by the company. This still further complicated the matter, and seemed clearly to point to the only feasible and proper remedy, and a general settlement with the company under such special enactments or proceedings as Congress in its wisdom should see fit to undertake, rather than by a special contract under the law of 1872.

Fifth—The Solicitor of the Treasury, (a law officer of the Department of Justice,) for other reasons than those above given, in part as he stated them in a memorandum, a copy of which is hereto annexed, hesitated to advise the Secretary of the Treasury to make the contract.

Under all these considerations, it certainly seems that it would have been injudicious and unwise for the Secretary of the Treasury to make the contract asked for by Mr. Pembery, and he declined to enter into it.

The other applications seem to have been properly referred to the Solicitor in the regular course of department business, and not yet finally acted upon, either to accept or to reject the application.

Since the matter of the law has been under consideration by Congress, all proceedings thereunder by this department are suspended, and no action will be taken in relation to these applications until Congress shall determine whether or not to repeal the law. I take this occasion again to renew a request heretofore made to Hon. Mr. Kelley, acting Chairman of your committee, that the Solicitor of the Treasury (in whose office, as I have before stated, all such contracts are made) be called before the committee to state fully the proceedings and experience of the department, not only under the law of 1872, but under previous laws of a similar character for many years past, that the committee may understand and appreciate the trouble, difficulty, and embarrassment that the department and the Secretary are put to by this class of legislation. Whether they act or decline to act, whether they do or decline to do what is asked in each particular case, it is my earnest desire to furnish the committee with every facility to enable them to come to a correct and just decision in relation to this whole matter, and to render them all the aid and assistance in my power to that end.

In conclusion you will permit me, I know, to suggest that in making any particular contract the Secretary, after invoking the assistance of the law officer of the department, and such other assistance as Congress affords him for that and a vast amount of other business going on at the same time, has before him after all only the uncertainty of the always unknown and doubtful future as to how the proceedings thereunder will be conducted and will result, while the committee, in looking back upon what is done, have to guide them the clear light of the past, of facts not in existence. At the time of making the contracts, the uncertain future changed into the established past.

I have the honor to be, yours very respectfully,

(Signed,) WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

THE SALOON SERVICES CONTINUED IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23.—This morning the ladies on the West Side visited visited a number of saloons on Detroit street, and were everywhere kindly received. There was no crowd, and the presence of Police was unnecessary. In the afternoon a band of about 200 ladies visited the wholesale establishments that deal in liquors on Water street. At several places they were refused admittance, while at others they were invited in, and permission given to hold services. There were policemen present, but the crowd, though large, was orderly, and no disturbance of any kind occurred. To-morrow morning the West Side ladies will again visit Lorraine street, the locality in which the troubles occurred on Thursday and Friday of last week. Some opposition is anticipated in this quarter, but precautions will be taken by the Police which will prevent any serious trouble. The Mayor's proclamation and the emphatic expression of public sentiment in favor of protecting the ladies have done much to allay the excitement which existed last week. The ladies report many signatures obtained to the citizens' and property-owners' pledges, but as yet no liquor-dealer in this city has given up. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening at the First Presbyterian Church, and was addressed by a large number of prominent citizens. It being learned that Ex-Vice President Colfax was present, he was called upon and spoke at some length, warmly approving the movement of the ladies. Resolutions were adopted commending the action of the Police force throughout the crusade, and demanding of the municipal authorities the strict enforcement of all laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

ACTION OF THE METHODIST PREACHERS YESTERDAY.

The regular weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers yesterday morning was attended by a large concourse of clergymen belonging to that church and other denominations, eager to hear the further discussion of the temperance question and the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to draft resolutions defining the position of the Methodist Church on the movement.

Before the reading of the report, Rev. Mr. Mervin, the Chairman, announced the question for discussion to be, "What is the duty of the Methodist ministers in regard to the temperance movement?" and called upon Rev. Mr. Liell to open the proceedings. That gentleman prefaced his remarks with a glowing tribute to woman as possessing all the qualifications necessary to further any movement in the name of God and justice. He could not comprehend why we should withhold from Christian women the right to vote, and, in his belief, the time was fast approaching when women must have a political recognition. He did not wonder at the force and power of the movement when the women are its chief promoters. In alluding to the subject of sidewalk praying, the speaker said that although the Association Hall meeting had seen fit to condemn that mode of supplication as giving it improper publicity, he believed that prayer had no secret office, but meant for the hearing of men who are to be thrilled by those appeals to God to save, and as a power to develop Christian manhood. The speaker then spoke of the obstacles to be met with by the crusaders in this City, declaring the difficulties as manifold and not easily overcome except by special legislation. The most formidable opposition will be met with here, from the fact that it is the centre of the traffic. But it is not merely from the 30,000 groggeries that this opposition will come, but from the mass of men and women that gather around these places. Here the women crusaders have no law to back them, no platform to stand on, and, as a result, it may be safely presumed that every form of abuse will be heaped on them. One of the great objects to be gained is suppressive legislation, that will punish as crime the adulteration of liquors. He suggested that the women of this City begin with the property-holders who are renting buildings for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and prevail on them to discontinue letting their premises for such purposes; then with the grocers, who are effecting great ruin in selling to families who will not go to the regular public house. When these sediments of the traffic are removed the rest can be accomplished with ease.

Prof. Lowey, formerly a Jewish rabbi and now a Christian minister, related some interesting particulars of the usages of wine in the customary sacrifices of the Jewish ritual. He also gave a simple recipe for making good, unadulterated wine by mixing a pound of raisins to a quart of water, which, in three days, would be transformed into the best of wine in his opinion.

The Chairman then called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, Rev. Dr. Foss replying by reading the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Methodist preachers of New-York and vicinity recognize, with devout thanksgiving to God, the success which has attended the woman's temperance crusade in Ohio and elsewhere, successes attributable directly to its eminently religious spirit, and manifest in the great decrease of the internal revenue receipts from liquor traffic, in the closing of several hundreds of tippling-houses, and the pledge of the proprietors not to resume the business, and in the pledge of a large number of grocers and real estate owners to rid themselves of all complicity with the liquor traffic; and, whereas, we earnestly desire that the interest in the temperance cause, raised by this movement, should be utilized to the utmost; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognize, first, the full discussion of the great principles underlying the temperance reform in our pulpits; secondly, the multiplication of public temperance meetings, solemn and religious in their character, and devoted largely to prayer; thirdly, the formation or reorganization of temperance societies in all our churches and Sunday-schools.

Resolved, That we most emphatically affirm our full belief in the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages, as affording, first, the only safety; second, the only effective example; third, the only basis for any radical, permanently successful temperance movement.

Resolved, That, while we long for, and continually work toward, legislation entirely prohibiting the liquor traffic, we will yet use our best endeavors to secure the limitation of that traffic, by the enforcement of existing laws and the enactment of such additional laws, looking toward the final result we seek, as a more enlightened public conscience will sustain.

Resolved, That recognizing in the spontaneity of the movement in the West one of the chief signatures of its Divine leadership, we deem it inexpedient for us to propose to the women in this vicinity any scheme of specific measures, yet that we pledge our hearty co-operation in any such judicious plans, under Divine guidance, they themselves may devise.

Resolved, That we will urge upon our people whenever needed and enforce with greater diligence the laws of our Church forbidding "drunkenness, buying or selling spirituous liquors or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme necessity."

W. C. STEEL,
C. D. FOSS,
L. H. KING,
J. PARKER,
D. LOSS LULL,
Committee.

A resolution was also adopted recommending the publications of the National Temperance Society to members of churches and Sunday-schools. The meeting then adjourned.

THE AGASSIZ MEMORIAL FUND.

BOSTON, Mass., March 23.—The committee having in charge the procurement of a subscription from the teachers and pupils throughout the country on Agassiz's birthday, May 28, for the establishment of the Agassiz memorial, has commenced its work, and is in correspondence with the State Superintendents of Public Instruction, with the view to secure a successful accomplishment of the object.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LANDING OF THE HIGHLANDERS FROM AFRICA AT PORTSMOUTH—PERSONS INJURED IN THE CRUSH.

LONDON, March 23.—The returned Highlanders from the Ashantee war landed from the steam-ship Sarmatian to-day at Portsmouth, and a fête was given in their honor by the populace.

Ten thousand people witnessed the landing.

Several accidents occurred in consequence of the pressure.

It is understood that the Queen has ordered an inspection in Hyde Park, on Friday, of all the troops of the expedition which have reached home.

PULLMAN CARS ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

LONDON, March 23.—Seventy journalists went on an excursion Saturday over the Midland Railroad in Pullman palace cars, and this morning the papers are enthusiastic over this new feature in English railway travel. The *Times* says: "Everything fits closely and works smoothly. The eye falls everywhere upon the mechanical contrivances of that ingenuity which we are accustomed to recognize and describe as American. Now that it has crossed the Atlantic, Mr. Pullman's enterprise will not be limited to England."

A DISMASTED BARK DRIFTS ASHORE.

LONDON, March 23.—The bark L. S. Bigelow, from Liverpool for Providence, before reported dismasted, drifted ashore near Belfast, and is a total wreck.

SPAIN.

THE CURE OF SANTA CRUZ CONDUCTED TO THE FRONTIER BY THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

BAYONNE, March 23.—The French authorities have conducted the Curé of Santa Cruz to the frontier.

FRANCE.

RADICALS DEMANDING THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, March 23.—In the Assembly to-day a protest was presented demanding the dissolution of the Chamber. The protest is signed by MM. Gambetta, Ledru-Rollin, Challemel-Lacour, Peyrat, and Barodet.

ITALY.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTOR EMMANUEL'S CORONATION.

ROME, March 23.—The King to-day received about 3,000 persons from all parts of the Kingdom, who came to congratulate him on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne of Sardinia.

Signor Visconti Venosta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to his Majesty an address from the American and English residents.

The day was celebrated throughout the Italian dominions.

THE VATICAN.

ROME, March 23.—The Pope has intimated that Archbishop Manning and nine other Archbishops will be created Cardinals at the next consistory.

CUBA.

NAVAL TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

HAVANA, March 23.—The United States steamer Worcester fired guns for half an hour to-day, in memory of the late President Fillmore, and the Spanish men-of-war in the harbor had their flags at half-mast.

The Spanish coasting steamer Barcelona has gone ashore on Cayman Chico Key. The vessel is a complete wreck, but all the crew and passengers and a portion of the cargo were saved.

MEXICO.

MOVEMENTS OF SANTA ANNA—LOOKING FOR HIS SEQUESTRATED PROPERTY.

HAVANA, March 23.—Additional advices from Mexico report that Gen. Santa Anna has arrived at the capital and paid a visit to President Lerdo. He intends to reside at Tacubaya, seven miles from Mexico. His fortune having been reduced to almost nothing, the Ex-President proposes to petition Congress for a grant, pension, or the restoration of some of his private property which was sequestrated by the State.

Mr. Foote, Engineer of the Inter-Oceanic Railway, is surveying the route from the City of Mexico to Queretaro.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 24—1 A. M.—High barometer, north-westerly and northerly winds, low temperature, and clear weather prevail over the North-west and the lakes and thence to the Ohio and Missouri Valleys; north-easterly wind, cloudy weather, falling temperature, and rain in the Southern States; north-westerly winds, rapidly-rising barometer, freezing temperature, and generally clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers are rising at Omaha, Leavenworth, Nashville, Cincinnati, and Louisville, and falling at Pittsburg, Vicksburg, and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, the lower lakes, and New-England, rising barometer, temperature below freezing, north-westerly and north-easterly winds, and generally clear weather.

For the upper lakes and Ohio Valley, north-westerly and north-easterly winds, low temperature, rising barometer, and clear weather.

For the Southern States, north-easterly winds, falling temperature, rising barometer, cloudy weather and rain, clearing in the Western Gulf during the forenoon.

The rivers will probably rise at Omaha, Leavenworth, Nashville, Cincinnati, and Louisville, and fall at Pittsburg.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on April 1.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	32°	44°	3:30 P. M.	53°	35°
6 A. M.	31°	42°	6:00 P. M.	47°	29°
9 A. M.	45°	33°	9:00 P. M.	44°	25°
12 M.	43°	35°	12:00 P. M.	41°	23°

Average temperature yesterday.........32°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........40⅛°

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Democratic State Central Committee in session here resolved to-day to hold a State Convention in Pittsburg in May. A resolution was adopted that where representative and Senatorial delegates have been already selected they shall be taken to be delegates from the districts in which they respectively reside, and that elections shall be held for all other districts not represented, or not fully represented in accordance with and on the basis of the new apportionment. The new elections shall be held at such times and places as the City or County Executive Committee shall designate.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 23.

SENATE.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Petitions were presented by Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, from business men in New-York, asking the fixing of the legal-tender circulation at $400,000,000, and he read from letters tending to show that the head of nearly every business establishment was in favor of more currency and free banking.

Mr. CONKLING also presented a preamble and resolution of the New-York Cotton Exchange, which, he said, was signed by every member thereof, expressing the belief that any additional issue of paper money by the Government would be injurious to the nation, as the country was already suffering from an overabundant issue of such money, and asking legislation for a speedy return to specie payments. He said the reading of the letter by the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Ferry) induced him (Mr. Conkling) to read an extract from a letter of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., in which they referred to the fact that some Western Senators had presented memorials of New-York merchants for an increased circulation, and the writers said, with ample means of knowledge, that they did not think any prominent merchants of that city had signed a memorial for expansion, and that business men were opposed to inflation. Mr. Conkling said he would move the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Finance, and would ask the Senate to indulge him to submit some remarks on that motion. He showed the importance of immediate action to the relief of the business of the country. He urged that if there was to be inflation, let it be known; if contraction, let the people know it; or if no action were to be taken, let that fact be stated. Either one of those three announcements would be a signal for an advance. The petition was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, presented a memorial of the business men of New-York City, asking Congress to take immediate action on the financial question, to increase the volume of legal tenders to $400,000,000, and provide for free banking. He said the memorial was signed by Wm. L. Strong & Co., Wentworth & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., S. S. Fisher, Dexter Abbott & Co., Frank & Co., Devlin & Co., and 150 others. He knew the signatures to be genuine. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. LOGAN said, like his friend from New-York, (Mr. Conkling,) he deprecated the continuance of this discussion, but it was not brought about by those who favored an increase of the volume of currency, but by contractionists, and those on this side had to answer their statements. He produced a number of railroad tickets and merchants' and butchers' certificates, which, he said, circulated as money in his section.

The Chair called attention to the fact that this debate was all out of order.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, and gave notice that to-morrow he would offer it as a substitute for the pending financial bill to equalize the distribution of national bank currency.

The bill is entitled a "bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking," and is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the maximum limit of United States notes is hereby fixed at $382,000,000, at which amount it shall remain until reduced as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. That on the 1st day of January, 1876, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to pay on demand, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New-York, to any holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, in exchange for such notes, an equal amount of the gold coin of the United States, or in lieu of coin he may, at his option, issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupons or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denomination of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin, at the rate of five per centum per annum. And the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the United States notes so received, or if they are canceled may issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt or to meet the current payments for the public service. And the said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, or under State, municipal, or local authority. And the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. That national banking associations may be organized in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, not having a proportion of national bank circulation equal to that of the State of New-York, according to the apportionment made upon the basis of population and wealth by the Controller of the Currency, until each State and Territory and said District respectively has an amount of such bank circulation equal to such proportions of notes now outstanding in the State of New-York, and all banks organized under this section shall be subject to and be governed by the rules, restrictions, and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges, and franchises now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as to national banking associations. And that section 6 of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, be and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That within thirty days after circulating notes to the amount of $1,000,000 shall be issued to national banking associations, under the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to seventy per centum of the circulating notes so issued, which shall be in further reduction of the volume of $382,000,000 fixed by the preceding section; and such reduction shall continue until the aggregate amount of United States notes outstanding shall be $300,000,000, and for that purpose he is authorized to issue and sell at public sale, after ten days' notice of the time and place of sale, a sufficient amount of the bonds of the United States of the character and description prescribed in the second section of this act for United States notes to be then retired and canceled.

SEC. 5. That each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve, required by law, one-fourth of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States, deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits; and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase in the public debt of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill was a compromise measure, and was the result of great labor on the part of the committee. Some of its features were not approved of by all the members of the committee, and he himself had given his adhesion to some of the provisions with reluctance.

Mr. THURMAN asked his colleague (Mr. Sherman) to state what the probable effect of the bill would be—something about the practical workings of it if it should become a law.

Mr. SHERMAN said to-morrow he would make a brief statement of the provisions of each section, and what the practical results of the bill would be if it should become a law.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a large number of petitions and bills relating to the Bankrupt law, and asked that the committee be discharged from their further consideration. It was so ordered.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a preamble and resolutions of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade of New-York City, remonstrating against any increase in the volume of paper currency, and favoring an early resumption of specie payment. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

EQUALIZATION OF THE CURRENCY.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency.

Mr. MORTON said there were three parties on finance in the Senate; those favoring immediate steps to resumption, those who believe in doing nothing, and those who believe some increase of currency is necessary to meet the demands of business which would be given by making banking free, allowing the West and South such banks as their local wants require, and that whether we return to specie payment or the currency is increased or not the benefits of the National banking system should be equally divided among the States. Every proposition which leaves out of view the actual condition of the country, is delusive and mischievous. It is incumbent on those insisting on speedy resumption to show how it can be done. To maintain specie payments $400,000,000 of coin should be in the country. The highest estimate of the amount now in the country does not exceed $150,000,000. No one has shown how the other $250,000,000 can be obtained. The apparent abundance of money in New-York and other financial centres is only evidence that the body of enterprise lies prostrate. One school of physicians say: "Let the patient alone. He will get well himself." Another says: "Bleed and reduce the circulation." Another says: "Stimulate and give him tonics. Infuse warm, fresh blood, and get him on his feet." They have been in consultation four months, and agreed upon nothing. The principal obstructionists have been the Sangrados of finance, who believe only in depletion and salivation, and that the patient must be worse before he can be better. There is much complaint against the Secretary for issuing $27,000,000 of the $44,000,000 reserve. The issue should be declared legal up to the aggregate of four hundred millions. An increase of currency to meet the demands of increasing business is not inflation, in any reasonable sense. As well talk of inflating population. If the currency was not too large in 1870, it must be too small now. He read from the President's message to show the currency had been directly contracted sixty-three millions since 1870, and other causes had the effect of contraction. When business had outgrown the currency the effect is the same as contraction. If carried on with a volume of currency relatively diminishing, then prices must fall to bring business within the capacity of the currency. The policy of masterly inactivity of Mr. Boutwell is contraction in another direction, slowly but inevitably, like the story of the iron shroud, in which a living youth was placed, which by his continued growth produced pressure, agony and death. Currency is the instrument of business and should increase with it. The people were not made for the currency but currency for the people. He asked no other increase than free banking will give. That will be governed by the law of supply and demand. When the United States took possession of the whole field of banking, there was a plain obligation to adjust the system to the wants of every part of the country. When the limit was put on the national bank currency, the system was an experiment. Now it is an established success. By the apportionment the New-England States were entitled to less than $40,000,000, and in violation of law received $110,000,000. Other Eastern States received $10,000,000 more than their apportionment. It would require $40,000,000 to equalize the distribution on the basis of the act of 1865. Considering the growth of the North-west, it would now require still twenty millions more. He was a friend to the national banking system, and wished to relieve it of this blemish and its monopoly features, which render it unpopular, and will make it odious. In this debate inflation had been confused with depreciation. To inflate the currency is to increase the amount, whether in metal or paper, beyond the demands of business. Where the inflation is arbitrary, as in Germany, by the accident of war, it produces derangement. Where it is in obedience to the demands of business, it produces only healthy effects. As well talk of inflating with cotton mills, because their number is not limited by law, as of inflating the currency by free banking. Great improvements have been made in paper money, and our currency is as much superior to that of John Law or the Michigan wild-cat banks as gold coin is to the iron money of Sparta. From old forms of money most of the arguments against our currency are drawn. The invention of banking, with bills secured by bonds of unquestioned value, was a great step forward. Our paper money has undergone as much improvement in eighty years as the steam-engine. When our currency becomes convertible, is made subject to the perturbations of gold in every part of the world, a scarcity of gold in Europe, a short crop at home, or a large crop abroad, would make a transfer of gold necessary, and would disturb our finances. It makes us dependent on a metal of which other nations have a larger supply. It places our home industry on a foundation they may withdraw. These considerations admonish us not to attempt resumption until the country is fully prepared. The greenbacks are the most popular currency we ever had. The issue of them solved the financial question of the war. It never occurred to the people that they were a forced loan. They took them without force, and would part with them with reluctance, and three-fourths of them would be glad to see them substituted for national bank notes. To bring them to par in twelve months would bring a profit of ten per cent. to the holders, just as a rise in whisky or sugar would profit merchants having them in stock. Hence there is a class for speedy resumption. Whether we are in a condition for specie payments is a practical question. The Director of the Mint estimates that there are about one hundred and forty million dollars in gold in the country, of which eighty million are in the coin Treasury belonging to the Government or deposited by private individuals. How shall it be increased? The mines produce only forty million annually. The export of coin and bullion for ten years has been sixty-two million annually. Our five per cent. bonds were exchanged abroad for sixes held there, but could not be sold for gold to bring back. The withdrawal of one hundred million dollars in gold from England would produce a panic. Even the fifteen million dollars of the Geneva award had to be taken in our bonds held there. They would not suffer gold to go away. With specie payments greenbacks must be redeemed and retired, or if again put in circulation, the Government must be continually prepared to redeem them. So, too, of the banks. Then the Gold Room will be abolished, speculation in gold having ceased, and those wanting to send gold abroad will present greenbacks and notes for redemption, which will make a continual drain for gold. Then a panic abroad will lead to the suspension of banks here immediately. England has had panics about every ten years since 1795. Whoever believes that, because England and Germany maintains specie payments, the United States can now do it, overlooks the vast difference in the condition of the nations. Greenbacks are depreciated because, by law, they can't be used to pay duties, or the interest and principal of the public debt. If we had no public debt, or the interest was payable in currency, the duties could be collected in currency, and there would be no depreciation. While importers must purchase $170,000,000 gold annually, it will be at a premium. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had argued that the people from the West and South were losers by the establishment of national banks, and it would be better for them to let the East have them all. This was telling them, in effect, that they did not know what was good for them. To show how national banks increase loanable funds, the twenty-nine banks in Missouri, outside of St. Louis, had a capital of $2,885,000, and loans of $4,954,000. Greenbacks have no local habitation, but go wherever the currents of trade take them. Currency issued by banks in loaned is localized. A like amount returns periodically in payment of loans to be there borrowed again. An increase of currency just keeping pace with the population and business will not depreciate it or produce an unhealthy increase of prices. The whole business of the country is upon a level with the currency, and relative prices of all commodities are adjusted to each other as perfectly as if it was coin instead of paper. The conversion of currency prices or exports into gold prices is as easy as converting dollars into pounds sterling; from the export you deduct premium, to the import you add it.

Mr. SCHURZ then read former speeches of the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Morton,) where that gentleman expressed his views in favor of specie payments, and the impracticability of free banking without specie payments. He (Mr. Schurz) said the financial discussion had already attracted the attention of the foreign press, and if such propositions for expansion should become law as had been made here, we would become the laughing stock of the whole world. He inquired of the Senator (Mr. Morton) as to his opinion of the legality of the forty-four million reserve.

Mr. MORTON said there had been some doubt upon the subject, but in his opinion the Secretary had authority as the law stood to issue it.

Mr. SCHURZ and Mr. MORTON quoted from each other's speeches to show they both changed their views on several questions.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, spoke of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing part of the $44,000,000 reserve, and said it was a flagrant violation of the law. He did not think there was a lawyer or layman who would say that reserve was issued in accordance with law.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, defended the action of the Secretary.

Mr. CONKLING said he had been sitting here and heard the action of the present and former Secretary of the Treasury commented on in issuing that reserve until he felt his silence longer would be a neglect of duty. He read from the debates of 1868, when the bill to retire this $44,000,000 was discussed, and said the Senate refused to incorporate an express provision that no part of the money should be issued again. The Secretary was not to blame in construing the law to enable him to issue that reserve in case of emergency. He thought nothing short of the provision which the Senate refused to engraft upon the bill would close the door upon the issue of the $44,000,000 reserve. The charge that the Secretary had been guilty of usurpation of authority was unjust and unwarranted, especially in the body which had refused to incorporate the amendment which would have permitted any issue of the reserve.

Mr. SHERMAN said the reason that the amendment was not adopted, was that the Senate thought the bill was perfect without it, and it was not deemed advisable to send it back to the House after so much time had been consumed. He was sorry now that the amendment had not been adopted, and thereby all this controversy avoided. He hoped now that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Buckingham) would withdraw his motion to recommend the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, and he (Mr. Sherman) would then offer the bill reported by him to-day as a substitute for the original bill. The matter would then be directly before the Senate.

The Chair suggested to the Chairman of the Finance Committee that a more simple way would be to introduce the bill this evening, and have it made a special order for to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN said in order to test the sense of the Senate he would move to indefinitely postpone the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, and take up the bill reported by him this morning from the Finance Committee.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said so much time had been consumed in this discussion that now, upon the eve of taking the vote, it would hardly be just to indefinitely postpone the measure for the purpose of taking up a new one.

Mr. LOGAN took the same view as the gentleman from Michigan.

Pending the discussion, Mr. STEVENSON moved to adjourn.

The motion of Mr. STEVENSON was then adopted, and the Senate, at 5:30, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, the usual number of bills were introduced.

NEW-YORK POST OFFICE AND THE ANNEXED DISTRICT

Mr. MELLISH, of New-York, introduced a bill providing that where two or more Post Offices exist within the corporate limits of one city, letters mailed in that city to any of these Post Offices shall only be subject to two-cent postage. The bill is particularly aimed at the City of New-York and its late annexation of Westchester County with its ten Post Offices, it being stated that from ten to seventy-five letters for these Post Offices are daily sent to the Dead-letter Office on account of insufficient postage.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION APPROPRIATION.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the Senate bill appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the District Investigating Committee. The bill passed.

THE FOUR HUNDRED MILLION BILL.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the Four Hundred Million bill, in order to have it considered in the House now.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, opposed the motion, submitting that the question was involved in the general bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked Mr. Dawes whether he would admit amendments.

Mr. DAWES replied that he was instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to admit amendments that would reduce the sum below $400,000,000, but not to admit amendments that would increase the sum above $400,000,000.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, remarked that he did not like to vote or act in a straight-jacket.

Mr. DAWES replied that his colleague could not be put in a straight-jacket because the matter would be within the control of the majority of the House.

Mr. COX, of New-York, asked Mr. Dawes what he intended to do with the reserve already out.

Mr. DAWES replied that the amendment which he proposed to offer was that hereafter the total amount of United States circulation at any one time shall not exceed $356,000,000, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation and cancel whatever amount of such notes is now in circulation beyond that sum as soon as can be done consistently with the exigencies of the Treasury.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, desired to indicate an amendment, which he proposed to offer, fixing the sum at $382,000,000, the sum now out, but Mr. BUTLER objected to further debate.

The motion to suspend the rules was seconded by a majority of the House, and then the rules were suspended by a vote of 183 to 34.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, then offered his amendment, providing that the total amount of legal-tender notes issued, or to be issued, shall be, and shall never exceed, $382,000,000.

Mr. DAWES then offered the amendment already indicated by him, and moved the previous question.

Mr. COX, of New-York, desired to ask the Speaker a question, but was met by numerous calls of "Order! order!"

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, desired to offer an amendment, or, at least, to have it read.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Dawes whether, in case the bill should pass fixing the amount at $400,000,000, he would admit an amendment directing the $18,000,000 not yet issued to be used in the liquidation of the public debt.

Mr. DAWES was about to reply, but Mr. BUTLER objected.

The previous question was then seconded by a vote of 122 to 70, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the adoption of Mr. Dawes' amendment, as an amendment to Mr. Roberts' amendment, the Speaker explaining that it would require still another vote to incorporate it in the bill.

The amendment was rejected; yeas 70, nays 171, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Albert, Archer, Barnum, Bass, Bromberg, Buffinton, Burleigh, Clayton, Clymer, Cox, Crooke, Dawes, De Witt, Eames, Frye, Garfield, Gooch, Hale of Maine, Hale of New-York, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris of Massachusetts, Hawley of Connecticut, Hendee, Herndon, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hooper, Hoskins, Kellogg, Kendall, Dawson, Lowndes, Luttrell, Magee, MacDougall, Mitchell, Mellish, Nesmith, O'Brien, Page, Parker of New-Hampshire, Parsons, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Platt of Virginia, Poland, Potter, Randall, Read, Rice, E. H. Roberts, Sawyer, Schumaker, Scudder of New-York, Smart, Starkweather, Stone, Storm, Townsend, Tremain, Waldron, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Woodford—70.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Avery, Banning, Barber, Barry, Beck, Begole, Bell, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Buckner, Bundy, Burchard, Butler of Massachusetts, Caldwell, Cannon, Cason, Cessna, Clark of New-Jersey, Clark of Missouri, Clements, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Crutchfield, Curtis, Danford, Darrall, Davis, Dobbins, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Durham, Eden, Eldredge, Farwell, Field, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Giddings, Glover, Gunckel, Hogans, Harmer, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hatcher, Hathorn, Havens, Hawley of Illinois, Hays, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hereford, Hodges, Holman, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hunton, Hurlbut, Hyde, Kasson, Kelly, Killinger, Knapp, Lamar, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Leach, Lewis, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Marshall, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill of Wisconsin, McDill of Iowa, McKee, McNulta, Merriam, Milliken, Monroe, Myers, Neal, Negley, Niblack, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Parker of Missouri, Pelham, Phillips, Platt of New-York, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Ransier, Rapier, Rawls, Ray, Richmond, Robbins, W. R. Roberts, Robinson of Illinois, Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Rusk, Saylor of Indiana, Saylor of Ohio, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sener, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Shelton, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Sloss, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of New-York, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Ohio, Snyder, Southard, Speer, Sprague, Standeford, Strait, Strawbridge, Taylor, Thornburgh, Todd, Tyner, Vance, Wallace, Walls, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New-Jersey, Wells, Whitehead, Whitthorne, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Wolfe, Wood, Woodworth, Young of Kentucky, Young of Georgia—171.

The question was then taken on Mr. E. H. Roberts' amendment, and it was rejected by yeas 74, nays 172.

Mr. COX, of New-York, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Negatived without the yeas and nays.

The vote was then taken on ordering the engrossment of the bill, and it was carried—yeas 167, nays 80.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, then moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to reconsider the last vote, and said he desired to say a few words in advocacy of that motion. [Calls of "Order!"]

Mr. DAWES made the point of order that a motion to reconsider was itself not debatable.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and then Mr. Butler withdrew the motion, and the previous question was seconded.

The bill was then passed—yeas 168, nays 77. The following is the text of the bill:

"A bill to fix the amount of legal-tender notes at $400,000,000."

Whereas, The existing uncertainty as to whether the amount of legal-tender notes now authorized by law to be kept in general circulation is $356,000,000, or $400,000,000 is calculated to derange the business of the country and unsettle values. Therefore, be it enacted, &c.

That the provisions of law existing prior to the passage of the act approved April 12, 1866, entitled "An act to amend an act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, be, and the same are hereby, declared to be in force, so as to authorize the amount of legal-tender notes of the United States to the amount of $400,000,000 to be kept in general circulation, and the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, shall never exceed $400,000,000.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Averill, Banning, Barry, Barber, Beck, Begole, Bell, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Bundy, Butler of Massachusetts, Caldwell, Cannon, Cason, Cessna, Clark of New-Jersey, Clark of Missouri, Clements, Coburn, Cobb, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Crooke, Crossland, Krounse, Curtis, Crutchfield, Danford, Darrall, Davis, Dobbins, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Durham, Eden, Eldredge, Farwell, Field, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Giddings, Glover, Gunckel, Hogans, Harmer, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hatcher, Hathorne, Havens, Hawley of Illinois, Hayes, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hereford, Holman, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hunton, Hurlbut, Hyde, Kasson, Killinger, Knapp, Lamar, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Leach, Lewis, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Marshall, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill of Wisconsin, McDill of Iowa, McKee, McLean, McNulta, Milliken, Monroe, Myers, Neal, Negley, Niblack, O'Neill, Orth, Orr, Packard, Packer, Parker of Missouri, Pelham, Phillips, Platt of Virginia, Platt of New-York, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Ransier, Rapier, Rawls, Ray, Rice, Richmond, Robbins, Robinson of Illinois, Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Rusk, Saylor of Indiana, Saylor of Ohio, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sener, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Sloss, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of New-York, Smith of Virginia, Southard, Speer, Sprague, Standeford, Strait, Strawbridge, Taylor, Thornburgh, Todd, Tyner, Vance, Wallace, Walls, Ward of Illinois, Wells, Whitehead, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, Willie, Wilson of Iowa, Wood, Wilson of Maryland, Wolfe, Woodworth, Young of Kentucky, and Young of Georgia—168.

NAYS—Messrs. Albert, Archer, Barnum, Bass, Bromberg, Buckner, Buffinton, Burchard, Burleigh, Clayton, Clymer, Colton, Cox, Dawes, De Witt, Eames, Frye, Garfield, Gooch, Hale of Maine, Hale of New-York, Hancock, Harris of Massachusetts, Hawley of Connecticut, Hendee, Herndon, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hodges, Hooper, Hoskins, Hynes, Kelley, Kellogg, Kendall, Lawson, Lowndes, Luttrell, Magee, MacDougall, Mellish, Merriam, Mitchell, Niles, O'Brien, Page, Parker of New-Hampshire, Parsons, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Poland, Potter, Randall, Read, E. H. Roberts, Sawyer, Schumaker, Scofield, Scudder of New-York, Smart, Smith of Ohio, Snyder, Starkweather, Stone, Storm, Townsend, Tremain, Waldron, Ward of New-Jersey, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, and Woodford—77.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that he had voted for the bill because, representing the interests of New-England, he did not think it worth while to fling her directly in the face of the whole country.

PERQUISITES OF OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. G. F. HOAR, an amendment was made in order to the Legislative Appropriation bill providing that no civil officer of the Government shall receive any compensation or perquisites from the Treasury or property of the United States, or shall make any private use of such property or of the labor of any person in the employment of the United States.

The House then at 4:20 adjourned.

THE FIFTH AVENUE RESIDENTS AND THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

The residents on Fifth avenue, in the neighborhood of the Central Park Museum, sent a deputation to Mr. Wales, President of the Department of Parks, to complain of the annoyance caused them by the zoölogical collection in the museum. They allege that the howling of the animals and the effluvia arising from them not only tends to depreciate the value of their property, but renders the neighborhood undesirable as a place of residence. They, however, made no practical suggestion for the removal of the difficulty, but intimated that, unless the nuisance was immediately removed, an application for relief would be made to the Grand Jury. Mr. Wales informed the deputation that the Commissioners were anxious to remove the animals to a permanent location away from private property, but not beyond reach of the public, and found a zoölogical garden after the plan adopted in European capitals, but were prevented carrying out their idea for want of the necessary funds. In conclusion, Mr. Wales informed the deputation if they were determined to fight the commission by Grand Juries and Boards of Health, then the only alternative left was to sell the animals and break up the collection. In reference to the Riverside Park question, Mr. Wales said it was doubtful if anything would come out of it this session, and regretted that the matter had assumed a political character, which tended to cover up the true merits of the case. The Park Commissioners had never proposed any compromise, and are strong in their opinion that the charter intended to confer upon them exclusive control of the avenues adjacent to the park, and Mr. Wales believed the public interest would be best served by such line of action. The present bill, he said, originated in a suggestion made by the Mayor in his late message, and was not intended as personal in any sense.

STABBING AFFRAY AT A WEDDING.

Carl and Elizabeth Stretzel with Ernst Zimmerman, charged with beating and stabbing John and Bridget Murphy, of No. 407 Second avenue, at the wedding of the first named on Sunday night, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Wandell at the Yorkville Police Court. From the evidence elicited it appeared that Murphy was an unbidden guest at the wedding festivities, and was ordered out. Upon refusing to go the bride and bridegroom and their friends dragged Murphy from the apartment to the back yard, where he was left bleeding severely from a stab wound in the left wrist, the radial artery being severed. Murphy's wife, who had joined in the affray, was also cut. Stretzel and Zimmerman were committed to await the result of Murphy's injuries, which the surgeons at Bellevue say are slight, and Mrs. Stretzel was released on giving $1,000 bail.

BURNED TO DEATH.

While William White, aged three years, was playing with fire, in the apartments of his parents, in Sixty-fourth street, near Eleventh avenue, his clothes took fire, and, before the flames could be extinguished, he was burned to death.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

PROPOSED NEW STREET-CLEANING COMMISSION—RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN INDORSED.

The regular session of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was held yesterday, President Strack in the chair. Assistant Alderman Keating offered a resolution empowering the Department of Parks to open Tilton avenue, in the Twenty-third Ward. The Chairman said the motion involved the question whether the Department of Public Works or the Department of Parks should take charge of the improvement. He therefore thought it would be well to delay action on the matter. The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Streets. Assistant Alderman Thornell referred to the recent investigation relative to the Street-cleaning Commission and the evidence taken by the Legislative Committee. He believed that while the people of the City were willing to pay the proper amount necessary to keep the streets clean, they desired that the work should be placed under the control of efficient men. He, therefore, moved the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The recent investigation by the Committee on Cities of the Assembly of the State of New-York into the operations of the Street-cleaning Bureau, connected with the Police Department of this City, has proved—

First—That there was expended for street-cleaning from May 25, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1872, $900,000, and for the year 1873, $1,095,000; while it cost in 1870 but $678,000, and in 1871 $508,000.

Secondly—That private property has been filled in without any compensation for such benefit.

Thirdly—That no adequate revenue has been derived from sale of manure and other collections.

Fourthly—That many miles of the streets are compelled to be cleaned, if at all, at private expense. These facts demonstrate that gross extravagance, mismanagement, and inefficiency have characterized the operations of said bureau in their pretensions to clean the streets and thoroughfares of this City; and

Whereas, The citizens of New-York demand of its authorities that the City shall be kept clean in view of the sanitary requirements, and this to be done at the lowest practicable cost, be it; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-York do hereby respectfully recommend the Committee on Cities, of the Assembly, to report in favor of a street-cleaning commission, consisting of the President of the Department of Health, the President of the Department of Parks, and the Controller of the City, which commission shall have entire control of letting out the work, or of having it done in any manner which shall be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the City; and further, that said commission be required as additional measures of sanitary protection to prevent the railroad companies heaping the snow between the tracks and sidewalks, and depositing salt on any portion of said tracks.

The resolutions were adopted.

The resolutions of the Aldermen, notifying the heads of departments that the employment of non-residents is illegal, were then concurred in. The board also unanimously concurred in the Aldermanic resolution thanking Sir Lanson Lorraine for his noble conduct in protecting the Virginius prisoners, and extending to him the freedom of the City; and also in the resolution of Alderman McCafferty, requesting the Legislature to enact a law providing that the question, whether a rapid transit road shall be built with public capital, shall be submitted to a vote of the people. The board then transacted some unimportant business, after which they adjourned.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, Mr. Vance in the chair. After transacting some unimportant business a resolution was adopted calling upon the counsel of the board to report the amounts of personal taxes collected and uncollected during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873. The Committee on County Offices submitted a report of their action in obtaining donations for the poor from persons employed in the departments. The report recited that the following sums have been collected: Register's Office, $502; Alderman Van Schaick, $238; Department of Public Works, $2,500. The balance on hand was $750, and the committee recommended that it be divided among the following charities: Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $200; St. John's Guild, $200; St. Vincent de Paul's Society, $200; Little Sisters' of the Poor, $75; Howard Relief, $75. The report was received.

A resolution was offered in favor of paying Mr. John H. Strahan the sum of $1,500 for legal services in the Tenth National Bank case.

Supervisor Ottendorfer said he was under the impression that the Board at its previous session passed a resolution allowing Mr. Strahan $3,500 for his services.

Supervisor Billings replied that the previous claim related to different services in the same case.

The resolution was then adopted.

The claim of Waterbury & Burns, amounting to $1,450, for painting and other work on the Armory of the Washington Grey Troop, was called up, and a resolution was submitted directing its payment.

Supervisor Ottendorfer opposed the resolution. He said that no requisitions had been made for the work, and that the board had no legal right to audit the bill under the circumstances.

Supervisor Gilon said the work had been done, and he believed the claimants had suffered much for want of the money. He saw no objection to the bill.

Supervisor Ottendorfer repeated that no requisitions had been made for the work.

Supervisor Kehr said that requisitions had been made, and the gentleman could not deny the fact. It was an outrage on the part of a member of the board (Mr. Ottendorfer) to reflect on his colleagues by opposing an honest bill. He (Mr. Kehr) believed that Mr. Ottendorfer should look back on the articles in his paper when it supported the Tammany Ring, and was one of its organs. He would advise Mr. Ottendorfer to walk quietly to his grave—and remain there until the resurrection, when he might be able to rise a better man and a better reformer.

Supervisor Monheimer thought it would be well to lay the claim over.

Supervisor Ottendorfer said it would be an insult to the board to reply to the attack made upon him by Mr. Kehr, and he would, therefore, not trouble the board with anything on that point.

Supervisor Van Schaick said that large amounts had been paid for armories which had been gorgeously fitted up, and that it would be well to investigate all bills relating to armories.

Supervisor Flanagan hoped that the gentleman would not confound the bill before the board with others.

Supervisor McCafferty said that if requisitions for the work had been made the bill should be paid if it was correct.

Supervisor Koch urged that no distinctions should be made as to armory bills. If one was referred to a committee the same disposition should be made of others.

Supervisor Hackett referred to the legal aspect of the matter. He believed that the necessary requisitions had been made; the bill would have to be paid.

Supervisor Monheimer moved that the whole subject be laid over, and the motion was adopted.

The bill of Daniel Webber, amounting to nearly $20,000, for mason work, &c., on the Centre Market Armory, was then called up, and action on it was deferred. The board then adjourned.

CHARGES AGAINST ONE OF THE NEW POLICE JUSTICES.

Mr. John H. Strahan called at the Mayor's office yesterday for the purpose of preferring charges against Justice Henry Murray, who, he alleges, assisted in ejecting John Burke, the janitor of the Fifty-seventh Street Court-house, from his rooms in the building, last Friday night, without any process of law. Mr. Strahan, who is Burke's counsel, stated that his client was appointed janitor by Commissioner Van Nort—who had charge of all the public buildings—and that the attempt to remove him was illegal. Mr. Murray, however, claims that the Justices of the court have a right to appoint a janitor, and have full control over the Court-house. The Mayor being absent the matter is to come up to-day.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $10,623 27; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $97,845 31; from collection of assessments and interest, $26,089 59; from market rents, $917 52; from water rents, $5,163 91; from licenses, Mayor's office, $39 75; from sales *City Record*, $30 13; from fees and fines, District Courts, $38 50—Total, $140,747 98.

A MIXED CASE.

Abraham Harris was fully committed by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of subornation of perjury. The complaint states that he induced Louis Lavinsky, a tailor of Forty-second street, to sign the name of Morris Meyer to a bail bond for $500, and also to swear that he was the man. The bail bond was required by Elias Steinberg, he having been ordered to pay $4 a week to his wife, he having abandoned her. He has now disappeared, as has also Lavinsky, and Harris is the only one arrested. The evidence is very strong against him. Mr. Meyer, whose name the bond purports to bear, was sent for, and denies all knowledge of the transaction, and at once pronounced his signature a forgery.

UNMERCIFUL HIGHWAYMEN.

Philip McFarland, a waiter, of No. 230 West Thirty-second street, was committed in default of $2,000 bail, by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of highway robbery. The case is one of the most daring and outrageous that has been in court for a long time. The complainant, Henry Morgan, of No. 347 Seventh avenue, testified that about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning he was walking up Seventh avenue to his home, when he was accosted by the prisoner and another man not yet arrested, who asked him where he was going. Before he had time to reply, the ruffians seized hold of him and dragged him into an alley-way close by. There they threatened him with sudden death if he made an alarm, and then coolly rifled his pockets of everything in them, valued at about $50. Not thinking this sufficient, they then stripped him of his coat, vest, pants and boots, and were rapidly making tracks when an officer followed them, and arrested McFarland. The other scoundrel escaped. The offense is punishable with twenty years in State Prison.

TRIAL OF CALLENDER, THE BANK EXAMINER.

The trial of Charles Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner, was continued yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal side. Edward Walcott, clerk in the office of the Controller of the Currency, at Washington, was the first witness. He identified the certified copies of the filed reports, made by Charles Callendar, to the Controller of the Currency, of the Union Square Bank, the American Bank, the Atlantic Bank, and the Bank of the Commonwealth. On cross-examination, the witness said that he has been connected with that office for nine years, and that all the official reports of Bank Examiners go through his hands. He also searched where such official reports are kept, and these offered in evidence were, he said, the only ones ever made by him of these banks, so far as the witness knew or could ascertain.

Theodore O. Edough, another clerk in the same department, presented certified copies of reports made by Callender, of the following banks, from which he is accused of having extorted money by virtue of his office of Examiner, viz.: The Continental, the First, Third, and Ninth National Banks, the Mechanics', the Central, the Metropolitan, the Broadway, the National Mechanics', and the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia. Columbus C. Stevenson, on being recalled, said that the first transaction which Charles Callender had with the Ocean National Bank was in January, 1868. It was the discounting of a note for $2,000. The loan and discount books were here offered in evidence. The entire indebtedness of Callender to the Ocean National Bank on Oct. 3, 1871, as disclosed by them, and as testified to by this witness, was $50,225 50, including loans and notes under discount. A memorandum book made up in the office of Theodore M. Davis, the Receiver of the Ocean Bank, was offered in evidence by the prosecution. Mr. Fullerton objected, on the ground that it was not one of the books of the bank, but that of a gentleman who was there present assisting the prosecution. The court ruled in favor of the defence. The total indebtedness of the Ocean National Bank in protested paper and notes suspended was $276,645, on the 2d of October, 1871. On the 12th of December, 1871, when the bank failed, there was, the witness said, $358,075 06 of protested paper in that bank. Its entire indebtedness in unavailable assets, was $1,311,450, while its capital was only $1,000,000. Witness said, on redirect examination, that he was always trying to collect the debts of the bank, and among others those of the Portage Lake people. Isaac H. Bailey, the Receiver of the Bank of the Commonwealth, testified that Charles Callender's indebtedness to that bank in the shape of call loans amounted to $30,000 when he was appointed Receiver. Witness spoke merely from what the papers of the bank showed. He had no personal knowledge of the facts. He presented the original of one $10,000 note, and certified copies of the two other $10,000 notes of Callender's, which made up the sum of his indebtedness to that bank. Witness added that Callender was merely the indorser of these notes. The case was adjourned to this morning.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS ON TRIAL.

Saul Adams, a hatter, doing business at No. 319 Bleecker street, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with receiving goods, knowing them to be stolen. From the opening of District Attorney Rollins, it appeared that the firm of Harris Brothers, glovers, No. 877 Broadway, had been plundered by a salesman named Samuel Concklin, who had during a period of four or five years stolen from his employers some tens of thousands of kid gloves. Concklin employed a man named Charles L. Johnson to dispose of the stolen property, receiving from him $3 75 per dozen, and through the agency of the latter the gloves were sold to different receivers, among others to Adams, who had induced Johnson to bring him the gloves, promising better terms than he had been receiving from another receiver named Cohen. The specific charge contained in the indictment against Adams was, that on the 31st of January he received four pairs of the seamless "Victoria" kid gloves, valued at $14 per dozen, the property of Harris Brothers, knowing them to be stolen, and for which he paid Johnson $5 per dozen. The prosecution claimed that for eighteen months previous to the discovery of the larcenies on the 31st of January, Johnson had conveyed to Adams some thousands of dozens of pairs of this particular glove, receiving from $4 to $6 per dozen. While working up the case, the detectives shadowed Johnson, and saw him on three separate occasions deliver to Adams a package of gloves, notwithstanding which, prisoner denied that he had ever seen Johnson. In order to dispose of the stolen gloves, which were of peculiar manufacture, Adams erased the trade mark of the Harris Brothers and substituted one of his own. The prisoner sold gloves which had been thus altered to different parties, among others to Peter Stewart, who had purchased some $4,000 or $5,000 worth. The greater portion of the property, however, was disposed of in Boston, Brooklyn, and other places. The prisoner never kept any gloves exposed for sale in his hat store. The above facts were testified to by a number of witnesses, and the prosecution had not finished when the court rose. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Bergen in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, Alderman Zindel moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution which he said he had held for five weeks. Alderman Zindel represents the Nineteenth Ward. Almost all of the wards numerically ahead of the Nineteenth, in the board, are represented each by two members, and so many resolutions are offered by these gentlemen that the Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward has to wait a long time for his turn. The motion was lost, and the regular order of business proceeded with. After the passage of various resolutions appropriating small sums for public purposes, Alderman Parker presented a petition from the Board of Education, asking that authority be given to purchase a site for and build a primary school adjoining Public School No. 18, at a cost not to exceed $50,000. The petition set forth that the money necessary to erect the building was in the treasury of the Board of Education as surplus from another fund to which it had been appropriated. Accompanying the petition was a resolution giving the necessary authority. The resolution was passed after a debate, during which it appeared that nearly 2,000 children were in pressing need of the new school. By a resolution, unanimously passed, a sum of $27,000, for the use of the Police Department in securing mounted men, was appropriated.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY POLITICS.

The Democrats of the town of Cortlandt have nominated the following ticket for town officers, to be voted for on Tuesday next, 31st inst.: For Supervisor, Coffin S. Brown, the present incumbent; for Town Clerk, Charles R. Swain; for Justice of the Peace, J. Marsden Curry; for Commissioner of Highways, John Duff; for Overseers of the Poor, Philip Heady and Isaac Mosher; for Assessor, Jackson Odell; for Constables, Abram Conklin, John Hickey, and Andrew Decker; for Game Constable, George J. Romer; for Town Auditors, Frost Horton and Henry Odell.

The Republicans of Cortlandt have made the following nominations for town officers: For Supervisor, George W. Robertson; for Town Clerk, Warren Jordan; for Justice of the Peace, D. S. Herrick; for Town Auditors, Ardenus R. Free and James A. Whitbeck; for Assessor, C. L. Ferris; for Commissioner of Highways, Joseph H. Boyd; for Overseers of the Poor, Alexander Lamond and Bailey Jordan; for Constables, William H. Dunphy, Horace Durrin, Francis Meehan, and A. H. Dyckman; for Game Constable, George J. Romer.

"TOM, DICK, AND HARRY" AND THE DESERVING POOR.

The following receipt from the Assistant Secretary of the Children's Aid Society explains itself:

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1874.

DEAR FRIEND: We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt through THE NEW-YORK TIMES of $5 from "Tom, Dick, and Harry," for deserving poor. Please accept our cordial thanks for your kind and timely remembrance of the poor children whom we are trying to help.

Yours truly,

G. MACY, Assistant Secretary.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

The body of a man named William Davis was found last night floating in the water at the foot of Newark street, Hoboken, and taken to Coroner Parslow's office. Davis, who resided in New-York, went to Hoboken Sunday in company with two friends, and visited Schakel's Atlantic Garden, where they were left by some young men residing in Hoboken, who were in company with them. An investigation of the mystery has been ordered by the County Physician.

MINOR CORONERS' CASES.

John Biglin, aged fifty, was found dead in bed at his residence, No. 12 Oak street, yesterday morning....Martin McDonough died suddenly yesterday morning, at No. 519 West Twenty-sixth street.... Yesterday morning an unknown man, while driving a wagon marked "Byrne's Express, No. 12 Stuyvesant street," and wearing badge No. 407, along the Southern Boulevard, near Willetts avenue, Mott Haven, was stricken with apoplexy. He was taken to the Harlem Police Station, where he died in half an hour....Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday in the case of Charles Moser, the German who committed suicide at the Vandyke House, corner of Bowery and Bayard street, on Sunday, as already reported in THE TIMES. No motive for the suicide could be discovered....An ante-mortem examination was made yesterday by Coroner Croker in the case of John Murphy, who is lying in a dangerous condition from a stab wound received at the hands of Carl Stretzel, during a fracas at their residence, No. 409 Second avenue, on Sunday morning last. Murphy was very much intoxicated at the time he received the wound, and could not give a clear account of the affair. Stretzel was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries.

PIGEON-SHOOTING DECLARED CRUEL AND ILLEGAL.

The case of Ira Paine vs. Henry Bergh was tried yesterday in the Marine Court before Judge McAdams. The facts of this case are briefly these: On the 5th January, 1872, Mr. Paine advertised a grand pigeon-shooting tournament to come off at Fleetwood Park, under his management. The competitors were to pay an entrance fee of $25 each. The first prize was a silver cup presented by James Gordon Bennett; the second a prize in money. Paine was to receive a portion of the gate-money. When everything was in progress for the opening of the match a squad of officers, headed by Superintendent Hartfield, of Mr. Bergh's society; Capts. Dellett and Steers, of Morrisania and Tremont Police, put in an appearance on the ground, armed with a warrant from Judge Hauptman. The match was broken up and the sports dispersed. Paine then sued Mr. Bergh for $1,000 damages, and the cause was tried yesterday. Mr. John Develin prosecuted, and Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry defended. In opening the case the counsel for the plaintiff argued that although the philanthropist, Mr. Bergh, had the good wishes and support of the community generally, yet he, like all reformers, was liable to overstep the line, and he had in this case done so, and by so doing had invaded the rights of citizens, and set himself against field sports and the habits of years' standing of the people. The learned counsel contended that as the residents of the City had to put up with a private bath in their dwellings, in lieu of the refreshing dip in the sea or lake, so the dwellers of the City who were fond of sport, had to rest satisfied with shooting at pigeons in lieu of birds in their state of nature. By the Constitution of the United States citizens were allowed to cultivate themselves in the use of arms, and such men as "Professor" Paine and others were only engaged in a legitimate business in thus teaching our citizens the use of fire-arms. Men were thus enabled to familiarize themselves with the gun and become good marksmen, and, if need be, become of use to our country in time of war. The counsel observed that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who had just given $30,000 to the poor of this City, was a warm admirer of the sport, and was a pupil of the "Professor," the plaintiff. Mr. Bennett had shot in matches with the Duke of Hamilton and others. Mr. Paine then took the witness-stand and testified that his business was to teach gentlemen to shoot. He had arranged the great tournament at Fleetwood Park, and when about to begin the match, the officers had entered the grounds and prevented the shooting. He had spent some $200 in advertising, the cup had cost $400, and the 1,000 birds he had on hand had cost him about $600. On cross-examination he stated that previous to 1871 he had been engaged in the business of negro minstrelsy, his position being that of "tenor" in the troupe. Since 1871 he had devoted himself to teaching "shooting," among his pupils being Mr. Jaffray, Mr. De Forrest, Mr. Parkes, and many other prominent gentlemen. A letter was here read from Mr. Bergh addressed to Mr. Hartfield, the Superintendent of the society, instructing the latter to proceed to Fleetwood Park on the occasion in question and break up the match. It enjoined him to keep within the law, and use no violence or force more than absolutely necessary, and to obtain a warrant to enter the grounds. Mr. Hartfield testified that he obtained a warrant, and proceeded with a force of police to the park. When the match was about to commence, he, with other officers, stepped in between the traps and the marksmen, and thus prevented the shooting. Several birds were thrown into the air by some of the sports, and other men fired at them. It took a crowd of men to frighten one bird off the ground, and when it rose a few feet, one of the shooters blazed at it, wounding it badly. It again rose, however, and flew out of the grounds. The testimony of this witness proved beyond doubt that the officers had only acted in strict conformity with the law. Sergt. Steers and Capt. Dellett fully corroborated Mr. Hartfield's testimony. Mr. Horace B. Claflin, a Vice President of the Society, was then called for the defense. He stated that his country house was situated close to Jerome Park, where numerous pigeon-shooting matches had taken place. Invariably, he said, wounded birds would fly into his grounds, some with the legs shot off, wings shattered, and bills broken. In his estimation such assemblages were a nuisance, and were, as far as his own family were concerned, a great source of annoyance.

Mr. Gerry then moved to dismiss the complaint on the following grounds:

First—That Fleetwood Park being in Westchester County, the court had no jurisdiction.

Second—That Mr. Bergh's letter contained no illegal intention, but ordered his officers to proceed strictly according to law, which was done.

Third—That the act of 1867 against cruelty to animals, forbidding the needless mutilating or killing of any living creature, was clearly violated by the complainant. The object was not to kill the birds for human food, but simply to determine an illegal wager. It was not contended for one moment by the prosecution that the birds were killed for human food. Mr. Paine might as well take a cow and, fastening the animal to stakes in a field, give a silver cup to the sportsman who could fire the largest number of shots into the animal's body before it bled to death. There was no more real sport in mutilating and killing tame pigeons than in shooting at chickens or wrens.

Fourth—That the assemblage of a large number of persons with guns had been declared in England a public nuisance.

Mr. Gerry made a very forcible argument, which had a very visible effect upon the numerous gentlemen present in court whose faces are familiar at pigeon matches.

The Judge promptly rendered the following decision: "That the assemblage at Fleetwood Park on the day in question was clearly illegal, and that the shooting of the birds was a needless mutilating and killing within the statute." His Honor directed the jury accordingly, and a verdict for defendant was entered.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—19, Stewart vs. Bechtel, &c.; 42, Leserman vs. Ferris, &c.; 53, Strew vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 74, Doyle vs. New-York Benevolent Society of O. Masons; 87, In the matter, &c., Baltic Fire Insurance Company; 89, Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr.; 90, Sealey, Receiver, vs. White; 96, Kinney vs. Gilbert; 103, Harway vs. The Mayor, &c.; 104, Mills vs. The Mayor, &c.; 148, Claflin, &c., vs. Kennedy; 150, Erie Railroad Company vs. Barr; 154, Arnold, &c., vs. Hunt, &c., (two cases;) 165, Hobby, &c., vs. Ingersoll, &c.; 170, Shepherd vs. Shepherd; 175, Long, &c., vs. O'Connell, &c.; 190, Heath, &c., vs. Thompson, &c.; 198, In the matter, &c., Billings, Executor; 206, The Mayor, &c., vs. Remsen; 217, Dinkelspiel vs. Franklin; 218, Parrott vs. Colby; 222, —— vs. ——; 236, Griffin vs. L. M. P. Association, No. 3; 244, —— vs. ——; 247, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Westbrook, JJ.—175, Dale vs. Brooklyn City, H. P. and P. P. Railroad Company; 178, Rogers, &c., vs. Schmorsahl et al.; 15, Baldwin vs. New-York Produce Exchange; 87, The People ex rel. Phelps, District Attorney, vs. Fancher; 145, Randolph, &c., vs. Peck et al.; 148, English et al., &c., vs. Steele; 146, Osgood et al., &c., vs. Toole et al.; 164, Krom, &c., vs. Levy; 180, The Quissaich National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell; 181, Tyng vs. The Submarine and Torpedo-boat Company; 182, Judd et al. vs. Smith, impleaded; 189, Brett et al. vs. The First Universalist Society of Brooklyn; 158½, Arnold et al., vs. Nichols, &c.; 40, —— vs. ——; 160, Pollok vs. Schulze, &c.; 169, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 185, Lathrop et al. vs. Bramhall et al.; 186, Wood vs. Lockwood; 187, Knapp et al. vs. The Town of Newtown; 188, Berrian vs. Sanford, &c.; 189, Hubbell vs. Von Schoening et al.; 168, —— vs. ——; 190, —— vs. ——; 191, —— vs. ——; 192, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—1024, Brown vs. Harner et al.; 384, Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1756, Swift vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; 1600, Gondy vs. Pouliaine; 1220, Duncan vs. Burleigh; 1680, Hall vs. Glass; 1932, Germania Bank vs. Menshausen et al.; 1934, Lynch vs. Kiernan; 1936, Dulin vs. Shapter; 1938, Burns vs. Tallman; 1940, Ferris vs. Kibmer; 1942, Seroess vs. Washoe Tea Company; 1944, Learned vs. Ryder; 1946, Kelly et al. vs. McAleer; 1948, Gould vs. Gordon; 1950, Barnard vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 1952, Rosenheim et al. vs. Shoenfield et al.; 1954, Gill vs. Waddell et al.; 1956, Tearing vs. Busse; 1958, Wonderly vs. Shepard et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 11:30 A. M.—275, Home Insurance Company vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; 637, Inslee, Survivor, vs. Hampton; 2967, Roome vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2481, Nelson et al. vs. Odwine; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 1327, McGregor vs. Boyle; 1215, Shaw vs. Duncan; 1301, O. S. Navigation Company vs. Smith et al.; 1227, Dillober vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 809, Millan vs. Graham; 3022, Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3023, Rogers vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3024, Bernstein vs. The Mayor, &c.; 717, Dennis vs. Charlick et al.; 1205, Bently vs. Weir; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.; 1095, Tappan vs. Wheeler; 269, Despres et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 3073, Gearley vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 729, Hester vs. Knox; 620, Knox vs. Hexter; 41, Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 469, Griffiths et al. vs. Force; 877, De Forest vs. McDowell; 553, Petrie vs. Poillon; 1595, Horn vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 1647, Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c. New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—844, Crescent Iron Company vs. Westray et al.; 578, Journeau vs. Tallman; 810, Jessup et al. vs. Steurer; 722, Hart vs. Hayes; 966, Kittridge et al. vs. Boyd; 980, Harleck, Jr., vs. Taylor; 472, Hilsenbeck vs. Gouser; 916, New-York Catholic Protectory vs. The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 9.6, Roehl, Administrator, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; 908, Same vs. Same; 982, Kettredge vs. Boyd; 984, Tyler vs. Abel; 986, Holding et al. vs. Van Beman et al.; 988, Madan vs. Covert et al.; 990, Mensies et al. vs. Jones.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Held by Loew, J.—68, McCauley vs. Gauo; 2077, Heitler vs. Alt; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 3231, Hassen vs. Rohl; 1323, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 2430, Connor vs. Gray; 2499, Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 3819, Vanderbosst vs. Gibbs; 508, Dornbeig vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1303, Schoot vs. Wright; 1088, Aarons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2406, Barry vs. Coughlan; 2597, Newhall vs. Moulin; 2413, O'Day vs. Brennan; 2509, Richter vs. Sager.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—3358, Lawson et al. vs. Saddenberg; 3363, Brockenbury vs. Mullany; 3428, Ryan vs. Connolly; 3462, Curtin vs. Cornell; 3650, Wilder et al. vs. Moore; 3240, Little vs. Quimby; 3528, Ward vs. Steers; 2053, Aitken vs. Stere; 4468, Dalton vs. Hoffman et al.; 3614, Stout et al. vs. Cary; 3618, Walker et al. vs. Lightbody; 3620, Simmons et al. vs. Varley; 3624, Rowenstein vs. Dorlan; 3626, Leverets vs. Blaut; 3628, Schafer vs. Handeman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3579, Leak vs. Kirstein; 3582, Morgan vs. Geoghan; 3289, Sommborn et al. vs. Friebertshauser; 3391, Prendergast vs. Robenstien; 3307, Hoyt vs. Volkenning; 3313, Henley vs. Asher et al.; 3359, Beatty et al. vs. Simpson et al.; 3499, Arcularius vs. Blackford; 4542, Blum vs. Volkenning; 3115, Gebhardt vs. Mather; 3453, Polaski vs. Fleiche; 3461, Mase vs. Wing et al.; 3495, Beekman, &c. vs. Levine, impleaded; 3497, Beekman vs. Dinsmore et al.; 4361, Kuhn vs. Hiss.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—4605, Brown vs. Haydie; 4606, Brown vs. Fisher; 4474, Stevens, Executor, et al. vs. Bruce; 4541, Harding et al. vs. Seligman et al.; 4383, Booth et al. vs. Coughlin; 4560, Acker et al. vs. Ludin et al.; 4613, Trebbler vs. Friedman; 3536, Steubing vs. Hase; 3631, Vanderbilt vs. Reymert; 3902, Rosen vs. Peterson; 3813, Dingman vs. Sawyer; 3999, Dubernet vs. Clyde; 4547, Crocker et al. vs. Meaninger et al.; 4515, Huag vs. Siebert; 4690, Finn vs. Davy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Samuel Adams, (continued,) receiving stolen goods; George W. Howard, George Townsend, James Tynan, grand larceny; Sarah Cline, Kate White, Caroline Ruth, grand larceny; Frederick W. Adams, grand larceny; Louis Huzat, grand larceny; Thomas Walker, grand larceny; James O'Brien, John Barry, burglary; John Darcey, three cases, burglary.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Tyng vs. The United States Submarine and Torpedo Boat Company; Gonnaud vs. Spencer; Phillips vs. Melville; motions denied.

The People, &c., Morris vs. Reilly; order granted.

Sheils vs. Sheils; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Johnson vs. Sandford; Armstrong vs. Taylor; Memorandums.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Fischer vs. The Hope Mutual Insurance Company; motion to set aside report of Referee denied without costs.

Britton vs. Chamberlain et al.; motion granted to set aside inquest and vacate judgment, and to restore cause to the calendar on payment of costs of inquest and $10 costs of opposing motion.

Ross et al. vs. Cowles; motion for stay pending appeal granted, with costs of opposing motion to plaintiff to abide event of suit.

Carll vs. Dicker et al.; motion for Receiver granted unless defendants execute a bond in the penal sum of $5,000 with sureties to be approved by the court, conditions for the payment of such sum as may be adjudged a lien on the vessel, &c., due to the plaintiff in the suit.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

State of Tennessee vs. Davis et al.; judgment against defendant Davis; complaint dismissed as to the defendants.

Vermeule vs. Hovey; Olcott vs. Maclean; demurrers sustained.

Plump vs. Smith; judgment for defendant without costs.

Poillon vs. Cudlippe; judgment for plaintiff.

Hexter vs. Eckstein; judgment for defendant.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of Good to Choice Extra Spring at $5 50@$5 75; Fancy, $6@$6 25. Wheat quiet and weak; closed firmer at $1 24¼ for No. 1 Spring; $1 17½ for No. 2 do. Regular; $1 18¾, strictly Fresh, spot; $1 18¾, April; $1 23, May; No. 3 do., $1 14½@$1 15. Corn in good demand at 62½c. for No. 2 Mixed, strictly fresh, cash; 64¾c. bid, May; New No. 2 Mixed, 58c.@58½c. Rejected Old, 58c.; New, 56½c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye firm and scarce; no sales. Barley quiet and weak at $1 49 for No. 2 Spring; $1 39@$1 41 for No. 3 do. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $14 60, spot; $14 65 April. Lard steady at $8 95 cash and April; $9 12½ May. Bulk Meats steady at 5½c. for Shoulders April; 5⅞c. May, both loose. Bacon steady. Sugar-cured Hams, canvassed, sold at 12c.@13c., packed. Whisky steady at 91c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 4,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 23.—Grain in store—Wheat, 80,463 bushels; Corn, 2,555 bushels; Oats, 28,202 bushels; Rye, 1,348 bushels; Barley, 44,154 bushels; Peas, 359 bushels; Malt, 1,565 bushels. Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 25,345 bushels; Corn, 29,085 bushels; Oats, 27,350 bushels; Barley, 2,610 bushels; Peas, 2,409 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 25,209 bushels; Oats, 22,400 bushels; Barley, 2,200 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber Winter, $7 75@$8 25; White Winter, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 50; do., No. 2 do., $1 40; Chicago No. 2, $1 38@$1 40; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn in good request; sales of 5,000 bushels New, on track, at 78c.; Old held at 80c. Oats dull; Western No. 2 held at 53c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Flour dull and market favors buyers; Howard Street Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 50; do. Family, $8 75@$10 50; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 50; do. Family, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat firm; choice White, $1 80@$1 85; fair to prime do., $1 60@$1 75; choice Amber, $1 85; good to prime Red, $1 70@$1 80; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 65; Pennsylvania Red, $1 70@$1 74; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 50@$1 65; Western Spring, $1 45@$1 50. Corn firmer; Southern White, 78c.@82c.; do. Yellow, 78c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 80c.@81c. Oats firm; Southern, 62c.@64c.; Western, 60c.@63c. Rye firmer at 89c.@90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions active and strong. Mess Pork, $16@$16 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅜c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.@8½c. Bacon firm and in good jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard firm at 9⅜c.@9½c. Western Butter dull and unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal at 24c.@24⅝c. Whisky dull at 96c.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only an order trade. Wheat easier for Spring at $1 23½@$1 24 for No. 2; Winter dull and drooping at $1 35@$1 36 for No. 3 Red; $1 50 for No. 2 do. Corn firmer at 62½c.@63½c. for No. 2 mixed, in elevator. Oats—Demand light; holders firm at 47½c.@48½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley dull and lower to sell; small sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 60. Rye firmer at 91c.@92c. Pork firm at $15 50. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; no movement in round lots. Bacon—A good jobbing demand at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard—No sales; 8⅝c.@9c. asked; 8¾c. bid. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$5 for light to good Yorkers; $5@$5 25 for heavy do.; $4 05@$5 65 for Butcher's. Cattle scarce and wanted at $2 75@$4 25 for Texans; $2 75@$4 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 25@$4 75 for good to prime Steers; $5 25@$6 25 for prime to extra. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 Hogs, and 1,200 Cattle.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—Flour quiet but firm, at $5 70@$6 25 for Extra Spring. Wheat steady at $1 26¾ for No. 1; $1 22½ for No. 2; April, $1 22⅝; May, $1 26½. Oats steady, at 44c. for No. 2 Fresh. Corn nominally 61½c.@62c. for Fresh. Rye steady, at 87½c. for No. 1 Fresh. Barley nominally $1 60 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 75@$15. Hams in Pickle firm at 9½c.@10½c. Dry-Salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5⅝c. loose; Boxed Middles firm at 8c.@8½c. Lard held at 9¼c. for Kettle; $8 75 for Steam. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 90,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, and 15,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, March 23.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 55; No. 2 do. at $1 44; No. 2 Red at $1 45; No. 3 do. at $1 32½. Corn in fair demand and higher; sales of High Mixed, spot, New, at 65¾c.; May, 69¾c.; June, 70¼c.; August, 72c.; Low Mixed, 65¼c.; no grade, 64. Oats dull and declining at 48½c. for No. 2. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 23.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 25 for White Winter, $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, one car extra White Michigan at $1 85. Corn steady; sales, 1,400 bushels at 80c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal—$1 60 for bolted, and $1 55 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Flour more active; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8; high grades, $8 25@$10 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 70@$1 75; White, $1 78@$1 80. Rye steady at 94c.@95c. Corn in good demand; Yellow, 79c.@80c. Oats steady; White, 62c.@63½c.; Mixed, 57c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 14⅝c.@14¾c. Whisky quiet; Western, in iron, 96c.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Flour steady at $6 70@$7. Wheat easier; not quotably lower at $1 45. Corn easier at 62c.@63c. Rye steady at $1 04@$1 05. Barley dull at $1 70 for Spring. Butter quiet and weak; choice 38c.@40c. Pork quiet; held at $15 75@$15 87½. Lard steady; Steam, 8⅞c. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Whisky quiet but firm at 91c.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Flour firmer; Superfine, $4 25; Extra, $5; Double Extra Family, $6; A No. 1, $7 25; Fancy, $8 25. Wheat nominal. Corn at 67c.@70c. Oats, 55c.@60c. Provisions quiet. Pork, $15 75. Bulk-meats, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. Bacon Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard—Tierce, 9¼c.; Keg, 9¾. Whisky, 92.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—Wheat quiet; holders are unwilling to make concessions. Rye steady. Oats in good demand and steady; sales of four cars No. 2 Mixed State at 60c.; two cars No. 2 Mixed Western at 60c.; three cars No. 2 Western at 61c.; one car Mixed State, in bags, at 60c. Corn dull; 82c.@84c. for new; 85c.@87c. for old Western Mixed. Barley quiet; no sales.

DETROIT, March 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; Extra, $1 61; No. 1 White, $1 54; Amber Michigan, $1 45. Corn dull and declining. Oats dull and lower, at 52c. for No. 1. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn in fair demand and higher, at $1 75@$1 76. Oats dull and nominal. Pork in fair demand and advanced, at $16, in store. Lard in fair demand and firm at 9½c.@10¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9⅝c. Unfavorable weather checks out-door trade.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Cattle moderately active and firmer; sales, 2,300 Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at $7 50@$7 87½; Fair to Good, $6 25@$7; Common, $4 50@$6. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 6,500 at $6@$8 50. Hogs unchanged; sales, 5,000 at $8 50@$9.

CLEVELAND, March 23.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 69c.@70c. for New Mixed; 70c.@71c. for Old do. Oats steady at 51c. for No. 1 State; 49c. for No. 2. Petroleum steady, heavy, and weak at unchanged prices.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 42c. Rosin steady at $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 90 for hard; $2 95 for Yellow Dip. Tar dull at $2.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

4,900 Western Union. 77⅛	100 At. & Pac. R.R.b3. 15⅝
500 do.......s3. 77⅛	100 do. 16
200 do........c. 77⅛	600 Lake Shore.....c. 77¾
200 do.......s3. 77	400 do. 77⅝
100 do. 77	5000 do. 77⅝
300 Pacific Mail 43⅞	900 do.......s3. 77½
200 do.......b3. 44	500 do. 77¾
400 do. 44	1200 do.......s3. 77⅝
100 do. 43⅞	100 do.......b3. 77½
250 C., C. & I. C. 30¼	800 do. 77⅝
200 do. 30⅛	400 do.......s3. 77¼
200 do. 30⅜	400 do. 77¼
900 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.100¼	900 Union Pacific 33⅝
50 do. 100⅛	1100 do. 33⅝
200 do......s3.100⅛	1100 do. 33⅝
400 do. 100⅛	800 do.......s3. 33½
200 do......s3.100	100 do. 33⅝
200 Rock Island....s3.105¼	200 do.......s3. 33⅝
600 Ohio & Miss. 30⅜	300 St. Paul 42½
300 do. 30⅛	100 do.......b3. 42⅜
300 do. 30⅜	100 do. 42¼
500 do. 30⅜	200 do. 42⅜
50 do. 30⅜	600 do. 42
100 Han. & St. Jo..b3. 31⅜	400 Tol. & Wab. 45½
1300 Erie Railway.... 42¾	200 do.......b3. 45½
200 do. 42⅛	2400 do. 45⅜
200 do......s11. 42⅛	1000 do. 45¼
300 do.......s3. 42⅛	100 do. 45⅛
100 do.......s3. 42	100 do......b4. 45⅜
100 do. 42	1500 do. 45
100 do. 41⅞	800 do. 44⅞
100 do........c. 41⅞	100 do. 45
100 do. 41⅞	500 do. 44¾
600 North-western.. 54⅜	600 do. 44¾
400 do........b3. 54½	600 do. 44⅝
300 do. 54½	100 do........c. 44⅝
200 do. 54⅜	500 do. 44¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U.S.5-20 R.'62.117¾	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65 n.........118½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....small.116¾	3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.119⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65........120⅛	550 do....small.119
11,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n.........118⅜	10,000 do.....b. c.119⅜
500 do....small.118¼	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........12.119¼
1,000 do......12.118¾	500 do....small.119
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........119⅜	500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.......small.114⅛
500 do....small.119	1,000 do......12.114⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Mo. 6s....... 94	10 Adams Express.. 99
5,000 Erie 5th M... 96½	25 Amer. Ex......b. c. 64
52,000 U. P. 1st M... 84	100 Q. S. Min.......b. c. 31½
13,000 U. P. 7s L. G. 83	100 Del. & H. C...b. c.117
2,000 U. P. 10s Inc. 81	100 Amer. Dist. Tel... 59
4,000 Chi. & N. W. C. C. G. B.... 87⅝	100 Panama...b. c.s3.114
	30 Ill. Cen.......b. c.105
1,000 H.& St.J.8s C. 80	300 C. & N. W.....b. c. 54⅛
3,000 T. & W. 1st... 95¼	500 do. 54
5,000 T. & W. 1st St. L. Div... 86	1000 do. 53⅞
	600 do.......b3. 54
1,000 Gt. W. 2d b3. 84	100 do. 54⅛
2,000 C., R.I.&P.7s.105⅛	300 do. 54
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.......106	100 do. 53⅞
	100 do. 54⅛
5,000 M.&St.P.7sG. 88¼	300 do. 54¼
1,000 C. & O.1st... 56	600 do. 54⅜
5,000 Lake S. D. B. 97	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 71½
3,000 Lake S. C. C. 97¼	100 do. 70¾
10,000 N. J. Cen. C..101⅞	200 C. & R. I. b. c.s3.105
2,000 do. 101¾	100 do. 104¾
20 Bank S. of N. Y..109	200 do. 104½
25 Continental Bk.. 75	100 do. 104¾
1600 Pacific M...b. c. 43¾	100 do. 104¾
100 do......s3. 43⅝	100 do. 104½
400 do. 43⅝	100 do.......b3.104¾
100 do......s3. 43½	100 do.......c.104¾
100 do. 43½	100 do. 104⅞
800 do. 43½	500 do. 104¾
100 do. 43⅝	100 do. 104⅞
300 do. 43¾	100 do.......b3.104⅞
200 do.......s3. 43¾	300 do. 105
10 do.......b3. 44⅛	200 do. 105
300 do. 43¾	100 H. & St. J....b. c. 31⅜
200 do. 43⅝	200 do. 31½
100 do.......b3. 43⅞	600 T., W. & W...b. c. 44⅜
200 do. 43⅞	400 do. 44½
600 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 76⅞	1400 do. 44⅛
100 do........b3. 76⅞	600 do. 44⅛
1200 do. 76¾	1700 do. 44⅜
2,000 do........c. 76⅞	2200 do. 44⅝
1100 do. 76⅞	100 do. 44⅞
100 do. 76¾	700 do. 44⅝
400 do......s3. 76¾	300 do. 44⅝
800 do. 76⅞	100 do. 44⅝
2000 do. 77	25 do. 45
300 do. 76⅞	100 do. 44½
3600 do. 76⅞	100 do........c. 44⅝
200 do.......b3. 77	1600 do. 44⅜
500 do.......s3. 77	500 do. 44½
300 do. 77⅛	600 do. 44⅝
200 do.......b3. 77¼	400 do. 44⅞
1400 do. 77¼	100 do. 44⅞
100 do........c. 77⅝	200 do. 44⅝
100 do.......s3. 77½	100 do.......b3. 44⅝
1200 do. 77⅝	300 do. 44⅝
1400 do. 77½	600 do. 44⅞
200 do. 77⅝	200 Pa. R. of Mo..b. c. 40½
400 do.......s3. 77⅜	100 do.........b3. 40½
450 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.100	1400 Union Pac...b. c. 33½
780 do. 99⅞	100 do. 33⅝
100 do......b3.100	400 do. 34
200 do. 99⅞	100 do.......s3. 33⅞
900 do. 100¼	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 42
500 Erie Railway.b. c. 41¾	100 do.......s3. 41⅞
300 do. 41⅝	200 do. 41¾
200 do.......s3. 41⅝	2100 do. 41¾
200 do.......b4. 41⅝	100 do.......s3. 41¼
1200 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 77¼	200 do. 41⅞
1100 do.......s3. 77⅜	300 do. 41⅞
1300 do. 77⅜	100 do. 42
500 do. 77	200 do. 42⅛
900 do. 76¾	200 do. 42¼
200 do. 76⅞	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 40
100 do. 76⅞	100 Mor. & Essex.b. c. 92⅞
1000 do. 76⅞	200 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 16
2400 do. 77	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30⅛
200 do. 77	100 do. 30
200 do........c. 77	600 do. 29¾
3300 do. 77	600 do.......c. 29⅞
100 do. 77⅛	100 do. 29¾
300 do. 77⅛	1800 do. 29⅞
500 do......s3. 77	300 do. 29⅞
300 do. 77	300 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 30¼
400 do. 77⅛	17 do. 30½
2400 do. 77¼	100 do. 30
100 do......b3. 77¼	100 do. 30⅛
100 do. 77¼	100 do........b30. 30⅜
200 do. 77¼	150 do. 30⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

1500 Western Union.. 77⅛	500 Lake Shore 77⅛
100 do........c. 77½	200 do........c. 77⅛
100 do.......b3. 77½	1600 do. 77¼
100 do........s3. 77⅝	200 do........b3. 77¼
1300 do. 77⅝	300 do. 77⅛
200 do. 77⅝	200 do.......s3. 77
1700 do. 77½	300 do. 77
200 do. 77⅝	200 do. 77⅛
200 do........c. 77⅝	200 do. 77¼
200 do. 77⅝	1600 do. 77¼
1800 do. 77½	500 do. 77⅛
200 do. 77⅝	300 do.......c. 77¼
200 do. 77⅝	100 do......s30. 77⅛
200 do........b3. 77⅝	300 Rock Island 105⅛
200 do.......b10. 77⅜	300 do. 105
200 do. 77⅝	100 St. Paul 42¼
200 do. 77⅜	100 do. 42⅛
100 do........b3. 77½	500 do. 42⅛
100 do. 77⅝	500 do. 42⅛
100 do. 77½	100 do. 42½
900 do. 77⅝	400 Tol. & Wab. 44⅞
300 Am. Dist. Tel. 58¾	100 do......s3. 44¾
400 Pacific Mail...b3. 44	1700 do. 44⅝
500 do. 43⅞	1600 do. 44⅞
200 do. 43⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo. 31⅜
200 Union Pacific..s3. 33¾	100 Pacific R. of Mo. 40½
1600 do. 33⅞	500 Ohio & Miss. 29⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.....100⅛	400 do. 29¾
100 do......s3.100⅛	100 do. 29¾
200 do......b3.100⅛	200 do. 29⅝
200 do. 100⅛	700 do.......s30. 29⅜
100 do......s3.100	100 do. 29¾
100 do. 100⅛	100 C., C. & I. C...b3. 30⅛
100 North-western.. 54⅛	100 do........c. 30½
100 do........c. 54⅛	100 do.......s10. 30⅜
200 Erie Railway.... 41¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$55,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup., '62...117¼	$6,500 U. S. 5-20 Coup., '67...119½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Erie 3d Mtg.... 98¼	100 Union Pa...b. c. b3. 34
3,000 do. 98⅜	400 do. 33⅞
8,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M. 96½	110 Mich Cen. 85½
2,000 M. & E. 7s, '71.. 95½	7 C. & Pitts G'd.b.c. 87½
2,000 Cent. Pa. G. bds. 94	1000 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 77⅝
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. G. bds.......b3. 87⅝	1000 do.......s3. 77¼
	800 do. 77¼
1,000 C.,C. & I. C. 1 M. 91	500 do.......b3. 77¼
10,000 St. L.J.&C.1st. 97	700 do. 77⅛
30 Fourth Nat. Bk...105	1000 do.......s3. 77
800 Am. Dist. Tel.b.c. 58¾	100 do.......s3. 77⅛
100 Pacific Mail..b.c. 43¾	100 C. & N. W.b.c.b3. 54⅜
300 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.b3.100¼	100 do. 54⅛
100 do. 100¼	900 C.,M.&St.P.R.b.c. 42¼
100 do......s30.100	100 do.......b3. 42⅜
100 do. 100⅛	400 do.......s3. 42¼
50 Panama R......b.c.114½	100 Ch. & R. I......b.c.105
1000 Western Un.b.c. 77½	100 do........b3.105
100 do........b3. 77½	100 do. 104¾
100 do........c. 77⅝	100 do. 104⅞
500 do. 77½	400 do. 104⅞
500 do. 77⅝	1000 T.,W.&W.b.c.b3. 45
400 do.......b3. 77⅝	600 do. 45
200 do........c. 77⅝	500 do. 44⅞
200 do.......s3. 77½	500 do. 44⅞
700 do. 77½	200 Del., L. & W..b.c.108¾
200 do.......b3. 77½	100 N.Y.N.H.&H.b.c.131½
1900 do. 77⅝	110 St. L. & I. M. R. 55
600 do.......s3. 77¼	100 do.........b.c.b3. 55½
100 do. 77¼	100 do. 55½
100 Erie R......b.c.b3. 42⅛	100 Ohio & M..b.c.b3. 29¾
100 do. 42	500 do. 29¾
200 do.......s5. 42	200 do.......s30. 29⅝
100 do. 42¼	14 Alt. & T. H...b.c. 12½
300 do........s3. 42⅜	100 H. & St. Jo.b.c.b3. 31½
400 do. 42⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 38
1400 do. 42⅛	100 do.......s3. 38

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

600 Western Union.... 77⅛	1700 Union Pacific.... 34
1500 do. 77½	1500 do.......s3. 34
400 do.......s3. 77½	500 do. 34⅛
2400 do. 77⅝	200 St. Paul 42⅝
800 do.......b3. 77⅝	500 do. 42½
200 do. 77⅝	400 do. 42⅝
1000 do. 77⅝	300 do. 42½
1500 do.......b3. 77¾	300 North-western.... 54¼
3000 do. 77⅝	100 do. 54⅜
100 do.......s3. 77⅝	100 do.......b3. 54½
400 Pacific Mail...b3. 44	100 do. 54½
500 do. 44	800 do. 54⅜
500 do. 44½	100 do. 54⅝
100 do.......b3. 44¼	100 C., C. & I. C....b3. 30½
100 do. 44¼	100 do. 30¾
15 N. J. Central.... 105	100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 44⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 100¼	100 do.......b3. 45
100 do.......b3.100⅛	100 do. 45
800 do. 100⅛	600 do. 45⅛
800 do. 100½	100 do. 45
100 do......s3.100⅛	900 do. 45¼
200 Erie Railway.... 42⅛	300 do. 45⅛
100 do. 42⅛	200 Han. & Jo. 31½
300 Lake Shore.... 77¼	200 Ohio & Miss.....b3. 29¾
500 do. 77⅛	100 do. 29¾
100 do. 77⅛	400 do. 29⅞
1700 do. 77⅛	100 do. 30
100 do.......b3. 77⅛	300 do. 30
1800 do. 77⅛	100 do. 30⅛
800 do. 77⅛	200 do. 30¼
300 do. 77⅝	200 do. 30¼
500 Rock Island.... 105	500 do. 30⅛
100 Atlan. & Pa. Pf.... 16	

MONDAY, March 23—P. M.

The *Bearish* temper of the Stock Exchange noticed on Saturday was again prominent to-day, especially through the business of the forenoon. There was a strong pressure to sell the New-York and Western Roads, and also the stocks of the Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. Among the Western Roads the heaviest drive was at St. Paul Common and Toledo and Wabash. The offerings of North-west, Ohio and Mississippi, and Rock Island were also large. The prevailing feeling was that the Washington advices would [illegible] this week. But this [illegible] sion was not confirmed by the votes in the House of Representatives to-day on the Greenback question; and later in the day the speculation on the Share list improved, and finally closed, at 3 P. M., as noted in the table below, compared with the last figures of Saturday.

The sales of Gold to-day were a small fraction easier than on Saturday, 111⅞@111¾@111⅝@111¾ ₱ cent. The Gold Room shows no particular life on either side of the account. There is no present encouragement to buy for a rise, and no strong disposition to sell for a decline.

For Bills on London there was a fair request at $4 84½@$4 85 to the £ sterling. The market is called firm, and a somewhat improved business is expected in some quarters for the steamers of the present week.

It is hardly necessary to quote the rates for Money in the existing condition of ease and dullness. Bank balances and private means unemployed are seeking, to some considerable extent, the Public Funds of the United States, and the Railway Mortgages, but these orders still leave very heavy sums in Bank and with the private Banking-houses ready for use on the revival of speculation on the Stock Exchange, or the improvement of general trade and enterprise. Should either of these interests receive encouragement from the action of Congress, no matter in what way the financial questions are finally disposed of, before the Spring trade is over, we believe that a good degree of activity may be looked for in April and May, and that Money will advance to 6@7 ₱ cent. The course of the Stock market this morning indicated a want of faith in the early satisfactory settlement of the Greenback and Free Banking questions, but our own information and the deductions therefrom this afternoon is that the Houses will be brought in accord on both questions sooner than anticipated last week.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 23.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120¼	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¾	119¾
American Gold	111¾	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 85
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅛	100½
Chicago and Rock Island	105½	105¼
Pacific Mail	44	44¼
St. Paul Common	42¼	42¾
Western Union	77⅛	77¾
Union Pacific	33¾	34
Lake Shore	77⅝	77⅝
Toledo and Wabash	45½	45¼
Harlem	xd129	130
North-west	54¼	54⅝
North-west Preferred	72½	72
C., C. and Indiana Central	30½	30⅞
Delaware and Lackawanna	108½	108¾
Central New-Jersey	105½	105½
Panama	114	114½
Erie	42½	42½
Atlantic and Pacific	15¾	16⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅜	30⅛

The Share speculation was firm at the very close, and the bidding was strong on most of the Stocks, the prominent favorite being Western Telegraph. The Gold Room closed steady at 111¾@111⅞ ₱ cent.

The Sub-Treasury redeemed in Gold to-day $34,000 Principal of the Public Debt, and paid out $28,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts in Gold were $377,000.

The following are the Exchange Board prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct., reg., '81......119¼	5-20 reg., '67.........119
6 ₱ ct., coup., '81......120	5-20 coup., '67.........119¾
5-20 reg., '62..........117⅛	5-20 reg., '68.........119
5-20 coup., '62.........117¼	5-20 coup., '68.........119¼
5-20 coup., '64.........119⅜	10-40 reg.............114⅛
5-20 reg., '65..........119¼	10-40 coup............114½
5-20 coup., '65.........120¼	5s, coup., '81.........114⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...118½	6s, Currency...........116⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...118¾	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD. The plan of the committee for reorganization has been modified to meet the views expressed by many of the bondholders. It now provides for funding the First Mortgage Bonds in an issue of new Firsts of $30,000 per mile, subject to the priority of $1,500,000 Preferred Bonds for aiding in discharging Receiver's Certificates, in completing railroad, &c.

Subsequent Bonds and claims to be funded in securities in the order of their priority, but not bearing any interest charge unless the same is earned.

An agreement embodying this plan has been prepared for signature, and can be executed at the office of

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
Apply to W. C. NOYES, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—First mortgage bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company prior to the 15th April, and receive in exchange trust certificates entitling them to representation by the Committee of the United Foreign and Resident First Mortgage Bondholders. For further particulars apply to HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 23.—Cotton strong; higher; offerings light; Middling, 16⅜c.; Low Middling, 15¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 4,717 bales; gross, 5,234 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,614 bales; to France, 1,449 bales; coastwise, 1,061 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; last evening, 9,000 bales; stock, 267,533 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 23.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 1,674 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,944 bales; to the Continent, 325 bales; coastwise, 787 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 41,127 bales.

MOBILE, March 23.—Cotton quiet; supply light; Middling, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.@15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.@14½c.; net receipts, 1,014 bales; gross, 1,075 bales; exports coastwise, 400 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 57,342 bales.

GALVESTON, March 23.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; Middling, 16⅜c.; net receipts, 1,125 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,959 bales; coastwise, 857 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 72,348 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 23—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. Erie Railway shares, 39@39¼; do. preferred, 64½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59 f. 67½ c.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 39¼.

3 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59 f. 62½ centimes.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 38¾@39. Paris Dispatches quote Rentes at 59 f. 50 c.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is buoyant; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d. Sales 20,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., shipped April and May, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8 3-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped April and May, at 8 5-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 11,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 5-16d.; sales, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8¼d.; sales, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 7-16d. Breadstuffs—Wheat 12s.@12s. 1d. ₱ cental for average California White; 12s. 4d.@12s. 6d. for Club do., and 11s.@11s. 8d. for Red Western Spring. Corn—39s. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Cloverseed, 40s.@51s. ₱ cwt. for American Red. Common Resin, 7s. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 23—Evening—Common Resin, 6s. 9d.@7s. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £28 09s.@£29 ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s.@33s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, March 23.—Gold exchange continues to rise without visible cause, and the upward movement is expected to continue. Exchange on the United States, 60 days, currency, 99@101 premium; short sight, 103@105 premium; 60 days, gold, 123@125 premium; short sight, 128@128 premium; on London, [illegible] premium; on Paris, [illegible] premium; [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 23, 1874.

COFFEE—Has been generally inactive on the basis of about previous quotations. Pending the arrival of the Merrimack steam-ship, operators in Rio have been indisposed to do much. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 40,251 bags; sales, 6,984 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 85,121 bags; at Baltimore, 7,557 bags, and at Galveston, 1,000 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 21½c.@21¾c.; fair, 22¾c.@23c.; good, 23¾c.@24c.; prime, 24½c.@24¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 21½c.@25¾c., gold; Java, 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@26c.; Porto Rico, 23c.@25c.; Savanilla, 24c.@25½c.; Costa Rica, 24c.@25½c.; Mexican, 23c.@24½c.; San Domingo, 20½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 24½c.@26c., and Jamaica, 22c.@24c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery at a further slight improvement in prices, closing tamely. The purchases have been largely for export. Sales have been reported of 5,701 bales, (of which 676 bales were to arrive,) including 3,244 bales to shippers, 164 bales to spinners, 1,996 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit. And for forward delivery, comparatively brisk business has been reported, but at a shade easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,900 bales, (of which 4,200 bales were on Saturday evening, and 15,700 bales to-day,) with 1,200 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15¾c.@15 25-32c.; April, 15 13-16c.@15 27-32c.; May, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; June, 16 27-32c.; July, 17 5-16c.; August, 17 7-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 11,438 bales, including 1,978 bales from Norfolk, 2,742 bales from New-Orleans, 1,443 bales from Charleston, 1,850 bales from Mobile, 950 bales from Savannah, 203 bales from Newbern, N. C., 66 bales from Georgetown, S. C., 342 bales from Indianola, and 1,859 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 17,343 bales, and thus far this week, 25,849 bales, against 26,409 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,322,613 bales, against 2,966,301 bales the preceding season. Consolidated—(one day)—Exports to Great Britain, 11,501 bales; to the Continent, 3,652 bales. Stock—In New-York, 126,650 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 682,207 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15½	15½
Low Middling	15⅞	15¾	16	16
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—A somewhat freer movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, but at rather easier prices. The business in shipping extras has been more active, partly for the English markets, at from $6 10@$6 35 for inferior to fair, and at $6 50@$6 65 for very good to choice, but mainly for the West Indies at $7 50@$7 65 for City Mill stock. Within this range equal to 3,400 bbls. State and shipping Extras, mainly in lots, and 4,500 bbls. City Mill do. were disposed of. In most other kinds the dealings have been moderate, chiefly in a jobbing way. The sales reported since our last have been 13,850 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; inferior to good Extra State at $6 10@$6 60, mainly at $6 25@$6 35; very good to fancy do. at $6 60@$7 65; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 10@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 75, mostly at $6 60@$6 75; low-grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Southern Flour has been quiet, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$7 50 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour has been inactive and nominal, within the range of $6 75@$9 ₱ bbl.... Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 50@$5 75 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair request, within the range of from $3 50@$4 40 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 85 for White do., $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 60, chiefly at $4 50, for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 825 bbls....Bag-meal has been moderately inquired for, within the range of $1 50@$1 60 for Coarse, $1 60@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 85 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $2 75@$3 15 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for very fancy, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 75@$8 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered much less freely and has been in good demand, mostly for export, at a further advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing quite firmly. Winter Wheat has been quiet and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,500 bushels, at $1 58 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 53@$1 54 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., closing at $1 54 for strictly prime samples; $1 51@$1 52 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 52 for Nos. 2 and 2 Milwaukee do. mixed; $1 49@$1 51 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 55 for White Spring, in store; $1 44@$1 55 for ungraded Spring. For forward delivery there has been very little inquiry, and the new bids reported have been much under the views of sellers, thus checking negotiations. A sale of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, April delivery, was rumored at $1 50, but the rumor was not confirmed....Corn has been in fairly active request, partly on export account, at an improvement of about 1c. a bushel, closing tamely. Old scarce. Sales have been reported of 70,000 bushels at 90c.@91½c. for old Mixed Western, from track and store; equal to 93½c. for do., afloat; 86c.@90c. for new Mixed Western, mainly at 88½c.@90c. for fair average to strictly prime samples; 90c.@91c., mostly at 91c., for new and old Mixed; 88½c.@90c. for new White Western; 90c.@91c. for new Yellow Western....Rye has been quiet since our last; within the range of 97½c.@$1 05 for Jersey, Pennsylvania, and State, in odd lots and lines or boat-loads....Barley has been quite dull, with Canada West quoted at $1 90@$1 95; Western at $1 70@$1 85; and foreign at $1 70@$2 ₱ bushel. A sale of Danubian was reported at $1 70....Barley-malt inactive on the basis of $2@$2 20 for Canada West, cash and time....Oats have been quoted a shade firmer, and in fair demand, with sales reported of 43,000 bushels at 62c.@64c. for poor to very choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 62½c.@63c. for ordinary to fair average lots; 63c.@65½c. for White do.; 61c.@62½c. for Mixed State, in store and afloat....Feed in request, and quoted at from $26@$33 ₱ ton....Stock of Grain in store includes 1,329,600 bushels Wheat, 359,125 bushels Corn, 51,378 bushels Rye, 166,754 bushels Barley, 25,523 bushels Malt, 567,053 bushels Oats, and 971 bushels Peas.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, but quoted firm on the basis of $2 45@$2 50 for Strained; 300 bbls. No. 2 sold at $2 90 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar quiet; quoted at $3@$3 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine closed more firmly on a moderate demand; sales, 61 bbls. Merchantable at 47½c.@48c.; 50 bbls. New-York pks. at 50c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in more request and rather stronger in price, with early deliveries quoted at 6⅜c.; sales, 1,000 bbls., April, at 7c....Refined quiet, with early deliveries quoted here at 14⅝c.@14¾c., and at Philadelphia at 14½c.@14⅝c. Sales here 1,000 bbls. High Test at 15¼....Refined, in cases, quoted at 20c.; Naphtha at 9c.@9½c.

PROVISIONS—There has been more inquiry noted for Pork for early delivery at somewhat stronger prices; sales, 530 bbls. new Western Mess at $16@$16 20 for full and small lots; 150 bbls. City Mess at $16 50; 150 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $14 93¾@$15, and small lots of Extra Prime at $13 50@$14. For forward delivery, no business of moment was reported; new Western Mess, April option, quoted nominal at $16 20.... Dressed Hogs in rather slack demand at 7½c. for City.... Cut-meats quiet, with sales reported of 85 tcs. Western Pickled Shoulders, 9 lbs., sold at 7c.; 500 City-smoked Shoulders at 8c.; 1,000 fresh Hams, 12 to 10 lbs., at 10⅜c.@10½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, 10 lbs., at 10¾c. and 1,100 Smoked Hams at 12c....Bacon dull and quoted easier in price; sales, 50 bxs. Cumberland at 9c.; 50 bxs. Short Clear at 9½c....Lard has been less sought after, and quoted a shade lower, with sales reported for early delivery of 350 tcs. Western Steam at 9 11-16c.@9¾c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9 11-16c.@9¾c.; 75 tcs. City Steam, at 9½c., closing at 9⅜c.@9½c.; and small lots do. Refined at 9⅜c.@10½c. ₱ lb. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., March options, at 9 7-16c.@9½c., closing at 9 7-16c.; and 2,000 tcs. do., April, at 9½c.@9 9-16c., closing at 9½c., with May quoted at 9⅝c.@9 11-16c. ₱ lb.... Beef has been in moderate demand within our range, with sales reported of 120 bbls. and 70 tcs. We quote from $9 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for Ind'a Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in moderate demand at $24@$25 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern; sales, 200 bbls....Butter has been in moderate demand at about former figures. We quote: Firkins and tubs at from 34c.@45c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 45c.@50c. for prime to very choice; 42c.@50c. for fair to choice do. pails; 31c.@39c. for Western; 35c.@40c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 33c.@42c. ₱ lb. New-made State stock, 32c.@46c....Cheese has been rather tame within the previous range. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted firm at 10½c.@17c., chiefly at 16c.@16¾c. for good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 11½c.@16½c.; Western product at 12½c.@16½c. for fair to very choice Factory; Skimmed stock, 5c.@14c. ₱ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher.

SPICES—Have been somewhat depressed in price, on a very moderate inquiry for supplies, chiefly for job lots, to meet urgent wants. Mace quoted at $1 17@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 12½@$1 17½; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves, 47½c.@50c.; East India Pepper at 20½c.@21½c.; White Pepper at 31c.@31½c.; Pimento at 12½c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12¾c., ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been more active on a steady basis as to values; sales, 1,520 hhds. Refining Cuba on the basis of 7⅜c.@7⅝c. for fair to good, and 416 bxs. Clayed at 7⅝c.@8½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining, 7⅜c.; Good do., 7⅝c.; Prime do., 7¾c.; Fair to Choice Grocery do., 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅝c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7½c.; Refined Sugars in fair request, with Crushed at 10¼c.; Powdered at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Granulated at 10c.@10⅛c.; A's, 9⅛c.@9½c.; Yellow, 7⅝c.@8⅞c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has been unusually depressed in nearly all lines. The available supply of room on both berth and charter, though comparatively moderate, has been in excess of the pressing requirements of shippers, who have not been disposed to operate freely, and whose bids for accommodation have been generally much reduced. Vessels needing prompt dispatch, have had to accept low figures to secure freight....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 200 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d.; and by steam, 2,100 bales do. at ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 50 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d.; 40 tons Wood at 50s.; 140 bxs. Bacon on private terms. Also, a Norwegian brig, hence, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum, at 16½d., with privileges embracing Bristol, or direct to the Continent....For London, by steam, 160 tcs. Pork at 9s. ₱ tierce; 25 bxs. Bacon and 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton. Also, a German bark, 356 tons, with general cargo, reported from Whampoa, at 60s....For the United Kingdom, a British ship, 999 tons, with Timber, from Doboy, at 50s., direct; an Austrian bark, 523 tons, and a German bark, 212 tons, with general cargo, reported from Batavia, at 65s., with option of the Continent at 67s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain and 8,000 bushels Peas (through freight) at 10d. ₱ bushel, and 100 hhds. Tallow on private terms....For Bremen, by sail, 100 hhds. Tobacco at 45s., 600 cases do. at 27s. 6d., and 2,500 bxs. Starch on private terms. Also, an American bark, 742 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum reported at 5s. ₱ bbl., and a German bark, 784 tons, with about 5,300 bbls. do., from Baltimore, on private terms....For Hamburg, by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow at 40s. ₱ ton....For Stettin, by steam, via London, 300 tcs. Lard at 62s. 6d....For Copenhagen, by steam, via London, 300 tcs. Lard at 62s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Cronstadt, an American brig, 430 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Amsterdam, a British bark, 682 tons, with Maryland Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 35s....For Lisbon, an American brig, 404 tons, hence, with Tobacco, reported on the basis of 42s. 6d., and Staves on private terms.... For Java, privileges embracing three ports, an American bark, 684 tons, hence, with about 21,000 cases Petroleum on private terms, quoted at 45c.@47½c.... For St. Thomas, an American brig, 353 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $3 25, gold....For St. John, N. F., a British brig, 240 tons, hence with general cargo, at 60c.@65c. ₱ bbl....For Demerara, a British brig, 290 tons, with Staves, reported from Norfolk, [illegible]....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American schooner, 400 tons, at $6....For San Francisco, an American bark, 1,112 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $12....For Danversport, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $13....For Bucksport, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $12....For Newburyport, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Wilmington, N. C., at $9, and another, with do., from Pocasdn River, at $6....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $10....For New-York, a German bark, with general cargo, reported from Iloilo, at 75s., with option of Boston; a schooner, with Lumber, from Darien, at $10, and another, with do., from Portland, at $2 75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 23, 1874.

The fresh offerings of Beeves were 258 cars, or 4,181 head—24 cars at Weehawken, 64 cars at One Hundredth street, and 170 cars at Harsimus Cove. The quality was generally satisfactory, ranging from poor to prime, with a few extra tops. The droves had cost higher prices at Albany and at Chicago than last week's offerings, and the salesmen made a strong effort to force an advance here; but the butchers held back, and the market opened dull. This morning, however, the feeling was better, and the market was fairly active at last week's figures, or 9½c. to dress 55 lbs., up to 13c. to dress 59 lbs., and the offerings were closed out. Milch Cows were doing better, and the 52 head offered had a ready sale at $50@$85 each, Calf included. Veal Calves were steady, with sales of poor to prime State at 6½c.@10½c. ₱ lb., and 21 Ordinary Grass Calves at $10 37 ₱ head. Sheep were more active and firmer, with liberal sales at $7 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs. for ordinary to extra. There were no Live Hogs offered, as the 95 car-loads received were owned by slaughterers exclusively. City-dressed Hogs were about steady at 7⅜c.@7½c. ₱ lb., with a few Pigs sold at 7⅝c.

SALES.

T. C. Eastman sold on his own account, 45 prime Illinois Steers, 8 cwt. average, at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb.; and 51 light do., 6¼ cwt., at 11¼c. Teed & Wheeler sold for themselves, 98 fair Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt., at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; and 59 choice do., 8¾ cwt., at 12½c.@13c. T. Gillis sold for self, 114 Illinois Steers, 7¾ cwt., at 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.; and 31 fine do., 8¾ cwt., at 12¼c.@13c. ₱ lb. S. Healey, for self, 34 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt., at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. H. Meyers, on his own account, 51 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt., at 11½c. ₱ lb.; to dress, 57 lbs.; and 78 do., 7½ cwt., at 11¾c.; to dress, 57 lbs. Merritt & Burchard, on their own account, 34 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt., at 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.; 90 do., 6¾ to 7 cwt., at 11½c.; 63 do., 7¼ cwt., at 11¾c.; 108 do., 7½ cwt., at 11¾c.@12¾c. Vail & Valentine, on their own account, 48 Illinois Steers, 8 cwt., at 12c.@13. ₱ lb.; 30 do., 7½ cwt., at 11½c.@12½c. J. H. Williams, on his own account, 36 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt., at 11¾c. ₱ lb.; and 31 do., 7½ cwt., at 11½c.@12½c. S. & H. Westheimer, on their own account, 117 Illinois Steers, 7¾ cwt., at 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.; and for Clark & Co., 37 light Ohios, 6 cwt., at 9c.@11c. Coney & McPherson sold, on their own account, 286 Illinois Steers, 6½ to 9 cwt., at 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb.; for Allerton & Co., 77 do., 7¾ cwt., at 11¼c.@12¾c.; and for J. D. Dadisman, 16 coarse Kentucky Cattle, 7¼ cwt., at 11c. ₱ lb., to dress 57 lbs. D. G. Culver, for D. H. Sherman & Co., 200 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt. average, at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Fitch & Bray sold 97 Illinois Steers, strong, 7 cwt. average, at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., with some of the best at 12¾c.

J. N. Pidcock sold 648 Ohio Sheep, 109 lbs. average, at 9c. ₱ lb.; and 321 do., 93½ lbs., at 8¼c.; and during the week, 4,721 Sheep, to average $7 85 ₱ head. Hume & Elliott sold 338 Ohio Sheep, 90 lbs. average, at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 120 Canada, 148½ lbs., at 9¼c.; 81 Pennsylvania do., 154½ lbs., at 9½c.; and 161 State do., 80½ lbs., at 8c.; and during the week, 5,282 Sheep, to average $7 85 ₱ head. James Kirby sold 152 State Sheep, 75 lbs. average, at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 194 do., 80 lbs. at 8c.; 124 Ohios, 85 lbs., at 8c.; 58 do., 85 lbs., at 8⅞c.; 206 do., 84 lbs., at $7 85 ₱ 100 lbs.; and 232 Indiana do., 86 lbs., at $7 80 ₱ 100 lbs.; and during the week, 2,363 Sheep, to average $7 35 ₱ head. James Kirby sold 21 grass Calves, to average $10 37½ ₱ head; and 11 State Veals, 118 lbs. average, at 9c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 25 State Veals, 130 lbs. average, at 10½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals for week ending March 23, 1874, at Harsimus Cove: 5,604 head of horned Cattle, 34 Cows, 5,413 Sheep, 7,883 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending March 23, 1874: 1,134 head of horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 655 Calves, 30 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken for week ending March 23, 1874: 1,049 head of horned Cattle.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending March 21, 1874: 55 Cows, 52 Calves, 8,120 Sheep. Fresh arrivals were 35 Cows, 62 Calves, and 2,049 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending March 21, 1874: 3,173 Sheep, 17,182 Hogs. Fresh receipts were 721 Sheep and 8,458 Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Cattle active and 10c.@20c. higher; receipts, 4,000; sales of medium to good Steers at $5@$5 50; choice to extra, $5 60@$6 60, with a lot of fancy at $6 87½; butchers' stock, $3@$5; shipments, 6,000. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 11,000; market weak and lower, at $5@$5 60 for common to few early sales at $5 70@$6 for extra, choice, with a few early sales at [illegible]; closing weak, with many unsold; shipments, 6,500. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market fairly active and prices steady at $5@$7 for common to prime; shipments, 1,500.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT,
HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, INdorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, April 20, 1874, for furnishing to the Quartermaster Department, United States Army, twenty-one Artillery Horses, to be delivered in New-York City within fifteen days from date of contract.

Said horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in good flesh and condition, not less than fifteen and one-half hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds each. The horses will be subjected to a rigid inspection by an officer of artillery, and none rejected by him will be accepted.

Satisfactory guarantees for the faithful fulfillment of the contract must accompany the proposals.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR laying the whole or a part of about seventeen miles of water pipes and their appurtenances, indorsed "Proposals for laying cast-iron water pipe," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., in the Town Hall, until 5 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

Address C. K. KIRBY, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications and other information apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS FOR CONDENSED MILK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 2 o'clock P. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1874, for supplying the institutions under their charge with condensed milk of the best quality, for the period of one year, commencing on the 1st of April, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 5,000 WHITE OR YELLOW PINE OR SPRUCE PILES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing this material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, March 26, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale. No. 2 City Hall. Very respectfully,

EUGENE J. LYNCH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. GURNEY & SON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Mr. BENJAMIN GURNEY will settle the outstanding affairs of the firm, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. GURNEY,
BENJAMIN GURNEY.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

Referring to the above, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he will continue to carry on the photographic business, on his own account, at the old establishment, No. 108 5th av., till about the first of May next, and after that date at No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th st., and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so generously accorded to the old firm.

BENJAMIN GURNEY.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE special partnership heretofore existing under the name of BARNEY, RAYMOND & CO. having been dissolved by the death of Mr. DANFORD N. BARNEY, the undersigned members of the late firm will continue in the same business heretofore carried on by the late firm, and under the same firm name.

N. C. BARNEY,
C. H. RAYMOND,
EDW. D. FOSTER.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1874.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1874.

THE FIRM OF DELLINGER, CRAWFORD & DE WOLF is this day dissolved by mutual consent, BYRON D. DE WOLF withdrawing from said firm. E. DELLINGER & S. L. CRAWFORD will settle the business and sign in liquidation.

E. DELLINGER,
S. L. CRAWFORD,
B. D. DE WOLF.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will sell first-class Pianos, Concerto, Orchestral and other Organs, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash during this week, to make room for repairs. Second-hand Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons at $50 and upward.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

CHOIR WANTED—THREE OR FOUR PERSONS; state qualifications and terms. Address HERMANN, Box No. 3,158 Post Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time.
Send for circulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants constantly found at the German Bureau, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, 645 SIXTH AV., (FORMERly with Bedell) will be found a large selection of very superior servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country. Also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing, or wait on a lady and sew; can do all kinds of embroidery; has lived with some of the first-class families in England; has three years' best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 118 West 39th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Swedish Protestant young woman; is an experienced chambermaid and an excellent seamstress; can furnish the very best City reference from last place. Inquire for J., at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and washing, or general house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent person in a private family; can operate and dressmake; very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 4th av., near 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 631 1st av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman to do chamber-work and fine washing in a small family. Apply at present employer's, No. 30 West 47th st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with children and sew; good reference. Call at No. 659 10th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 332 West 54th st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to do coarse washing; or as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference. Call at No. 349 West 43d st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call at 631 1st av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid; excellent City reference; willing and obliging. Call at 159 East 36th st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Can be seen at No. 308 West 41st st.

GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately. Call and see.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two Swedish Protestant young women; would like to do the work of a small private family; no objection to going into the country; wages moderate. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two colored young women; the former is a good cook and an excellent laundress; the latter is an experienced waitress and competent chamber-maid; undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; can furnish the very best of references; no objection to the country in the Summer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; can furnish the very best City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, ices, &c.; also, pastry, meats, game, &c.; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for R. T.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A young woman who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a willing, well-tempered girl; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, WHO WILL assist with the coarse washing, in a private family or boarding-house; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WITH EXcellent reference; is a first-class cook and laundress; wash and iron; will go to the country; can do any kind of cooking; is good-tempered and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good pastry cook; makes jellies, creams, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as excellent cook in a private family; understands cooking in every branch; fully capable of taking entire charge of kitchen; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 112 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; has no objections to City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 660 East 35th st., corner 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking required in a gentleman's family; boning, larding, &c.; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, WHO IS A good cook, washer, and ironer; has references, and will get an early breakfast if required; in City or country, that she can retain during the season at least. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR ASSIST in washing.—By a very respectable young woman; good cook; good washer and ironer; lived in the best families, country and City; good testimonials; honest, sober, and obliging. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, EFFICIENT WOMAN, as first-class family cook; can get up a good family dinner and keep her kitchen in good order; is willing to do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK; soups, meats, game, and is a good baker; would go to the country for the Summer months; private family; City references. Call at No. 154 West 52d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A PRIvate family, as cook; understands meats, soup, bread, and pastry; four years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 419½ 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts., top bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; excellent pastry cook; best references. Call at No. 419 East 18th st., near 1st av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; four years' reference from her last place. Call No. 212 East 47th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as good cook and baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 234 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts., second bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK; competent for a first-class private family, boarding-house, or a small hotel; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, IN a private family, as cook; excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 350 West 38th st., near 9th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer. Can be seen at No. 52 West 11th st., where she can be recommended by her present employer.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 1 at present employer's, No. 114 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS FIRST-class reference; in City or country. Call at No. 95 East Houston st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day or week; cuts and fits ladies' and children's clothes; City reference. Call at No. 389 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor up stairs.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer would like a few more engagements to go out by the day in private families; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 235 East 54th st.

ENGLAND.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN would give her services for her passage, to attend a lady or children; excellent City references. Address M. B., No. 3 Whitehall st.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES A POSItion as housekeeper or companion to an invalid; willing in either case to assist with the sewing; can cut and make children's clothing; is expert in embroidery, braiding, &c.; church family preferred; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; best references given. Address Miss H. E. C., care Rev. Dr. Houghton, No. 1 East 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, TO DO house-work, by a good servant; she is a superior washer and ironer and bread-maker; good references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH WOMAN TO DO general house-work or plain cook; City references. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday, at 317 East 18th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work, with good reference; City or country. Call at No. 95 East Houston st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, WELL tempered girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG GERman woman; is a plain family cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to make herself useful; good testimonials; no objection to the country. Call at No. 108 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; good reference; country preferred. Call at No. 417 West 26th st.

LADIES' DIRECTORY, BROADWAY, CORNER of 45th st.—Faithful, capable servants for City and country. This directory is conducted by LADIES; its object is a thorough reform in domestic service. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.

GOOD SERVANTS WANTED in every capacity; come neatly dressed, prepared to give reference. False hair and jewelry not allowed.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates, &c.; has very best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as lady's maid and seamstress or seamstress; operates on several machines and dresses hair. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 72 West 50th st., for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL; HAS BEEN to France for the last six months; is an excellent seamstress and dress-maker; can do some hairdressing; has good City references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent person; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do all kinds of fine washing; not afraid to do the work of a large family; is neat and quick; best testimonials from former employer. Call at French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has five years' City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE colored woman, with good City references, as laundress in private family or boarding-house; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 54½ 6th av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A WELL-recommended woman, who thoroughly understands her business; can flute, puff, polish, and do up fine garments in superior style; has lived in best City families. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in a small private family in the City; is a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Call at or address for two days No. 377 East 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED and respectable woman; French fluting and all kinds of work in the nicest manner; country or City; best City references; will do chamber-work. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS washing and ironing to do at home, or would go out to days' work. Call for Eliza Gibson, No. 210 West 35th st., toy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS plain laundress or chamber-maid; will do plain cooking and assist in washing; references. Apply at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; first-class City reference. Call at No. 3:5 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has very best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; with the best of City references; is perfect in her business. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

MME. H. SAUNE, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late at Leroy, from Paris, desires a few customers, whom she will call upon or attend to at her place of business; terms moderate. Please call or address No. 137 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse; highly recommended by first-class families in this City as thoroughly understanding the care of an infant from its birth, day and night; raises it by hand if required; is a Protestant; four years' reference from last employer; wages from $16 to $18 per month. Address L. D. Infant's Nurse, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPErienced Swiss Protestant middle-aged woman; is a first-class seamstress and thoroughly understands the care of small and growing children; has references from the first families in this City. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for S.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SWEDISH Protestant young woman; is an excellent seamstress, and very fond of children; or would take a place as parlor-maid; can furnish the very best of City reference. Inquire at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, respectable young girl, who is fond of children and a nice family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, and is willing to make herself generally useful; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT French person, that is experienced in the care of children; can sew nicely, and will make herself useful; best reference. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS INfant's nurse, or to take care of grown children; is a good seamstress; will assist in chamber-work if required; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY TIDY, CAPABLE, AND GOOD-tempered young German girl as child's nurse and seamstress; can do any kind of plain sewing with a machine, &c.; good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is trustworthy and competent; best reference; no objection to a family going to Europe. Call or address No. 193 Avenue B, second floor, for three days.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, fully competent to take the entire care of a baby, or nurse to an invalid lady; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 258 West 46th st.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITuation as infant's nurse for a competent and trustworthy Protestant woman; unexceptionable City reference. Inquire of No. 671 5th av., corner 53d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS NURSE to growing children or seamstress; is willing to travel and has good recommendations. Address Lena, No. 221 East 42d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS competent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby or growing children, or wait on a lady; City or country. Apply at No. 281 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, PROTESTant; is capable and reliable; can bring children up with or without the mother. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S NURSE, WITH good City reference; either City or country. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS nurse or chamber-maid and waitress. Apply to present employer's, No. 58 West 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl as first-class seamstress and ladies' maid; understands dress-making thoroughly and Wheeler & Wilson's machine and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 628 6th av., in fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; would assist with chamber-work or take charge of a grown child; City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., first floor.

SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27TH ST.—Several first-class servants, for all positions and of all nations, for City and country; also, coachmen and farmers.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR parlor-maid in a first-class family; is a neat, tidy Scotch Protestant young girl, with the best of City references. To be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 6 East 37th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress; best references can be given. Apply at No. 142 East 14th st.

MALES

A YOUNG ENGLISH HORSEMAN WANTS A situation as colt breaker, trainer, coachman, or stud manager; has been all his life used to the business. Address Hurst, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS LIVED with the first families in this and the old country; understands his business perfectly; long and satisfactory references. Address T. G., No. 182 5th av.

CABINET-MAKER.—SCOTCH, WISHES ANY kind of situation in or out of town; having considerable experience in carpenter work, would make first-rate handy mechanic about any large concern. Address "Reference," Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man, aged thirty-five years, who is experienced in driving, either City or country, and is a good groom; keeps his turnout in nice order; will furnish the most satisfactory City references. Call on or address J. Bourk for two days, at Wood Brothers & Co.'s, No. 1,350 Broadway, corner 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, in City or country; first-class references from his employers, to whom he can refer; sober, willing, and obliging; is a good gardener; willing to take charge of a gentleman's place if required. Address J. H., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY coachman; married; no family; a thorough horseman in every particular; can come highly recommended. Address R. F. Brewster & Co., No. 143 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; City or country; excellent references. Address H. J. C., Post Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant single man aged twenty-eight years, who is a good coachman and groom, and can do all kinds vegetable gardening, also milk, mow lawns, edge walks, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG DANISH PROTESTant man, to go in the country; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and willing to make himself generally useful milking and assisting in the garden. Apply to A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man, aged twenty-eight years, who is a good driver and groom; can also mow lawn, edge walks, do gardening, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A Protestant, as coachman; is good, careful driver and first-class groom; good milker; country preferred; good City references. Can be seen at No. 137 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT man, with best of City and country references for sobriety and capability; six years in his last place. Address Coachman, Box No. 89 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; IS a single man and a Protestant, with best of references, and understands his business in everything connected with horses. Call on or address W. E., private stable, No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, who perfectly understands his business; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; very good City references. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS, and strictly temperate man; is a first-class driver and groom; aged thirty; single; this City and Brooklyn best reference. Address J. C., Box No. 221, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, as coachman; is thoroughly competent, and has sixteen years of the best City references. Call or address J. L. N., No. 116 West 33d st., corner 6th av., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant single man, aged twenty-seven, who is a good coachman and groom, and can do all kinds of vegetable gardening; can milk; best recommendations. Address T. V., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—CAN GIVE SIX years' reference for his sobriety and careful driving from his present employer. Call at No. 57 West 18th st., or address Coachman, No. 212 West 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN; Scotch; knows the care of horses and harness thoroughly; best of reference; City or country. Address Coachman, No. 40 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his duties in every respect; City or country; has first-class City references. Call or address Coachman, No. 111 West 29th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business, and has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address James, No. 107 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE; IS TWO years in America; is thoroughly competent to take charge of horses and carriages; is used to horses from childhood. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN; UNderstands care of horses and carriages thoroughly; a good, careful City driver; best City references given. Address C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, small family; thoroughly understands his business; has good references. Address P. W. F., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; seven years' best City reference. Call or address James G., No. 201 West 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Call or address P. H., private stable, No. 111 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, COMPETENT in every particular, and of sober habits, which his reference will prove; no objections to the country. Address M. E., No. 5 East 19th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN; HE UNderstands the care of flowers and vegetables; also the care of green-houses and graperies; is willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Call or address No. 309 Broome st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, THOROughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Apply or address A. W., care of Wood Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

FARMER—DAIRY, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN man and wife, no incumbrance, age forty-four years; man is experienced in all branches of farm-work, cattle, dairy, &c., and a worker; wife a good dairy woman, poultry woman, and best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; SINGLE; has a thorough practical experience of his business in all branches; hot and cold vineries, stove and green-house plants, flower and kitchen garden, &c.; good references. Call or address H. H., Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER OR GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-two years, brought up in England, who can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; UNDERstands gardening in all its various branches; hot and cold graperies, stove and greenhouse plants; best of references for twelve years; married. Address J. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; good vegetable, fruit, and flower grower; understands his business; not afraid of work; competent, useful, and willing; good reference. Address Thomas, No. 354 West 28th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; would take care of a horse if required; five years' reference. Address P. B., box 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, one child; has a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business; can furnish good references; farmers need not apply. Address J. H., 185 Water st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SMALL FAMily; thoroughly understands the business; would prefer a place where plant and grape growing are made a specialty. Address J. S., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references. Address H. D. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS PLAIN gardener; is willing to make himself useful. Address R. G., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND A situation for a young German as porter or house servant; he is active and intelligent, speaks English, and is sober, honest, and trustworthy. Apply in person or by letter to Louis, No. 9 West 47th st.

USEFUL MAN.—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife; age thirty years; no children; man can care for and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care for cattle, mow lawn, &c.; wife is a nice butter-maker, and can care for poultry; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG DANE, (SPEAKS good English,) who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER AND BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man; understands his business thoroughly; would like a place in a first-class private family, and is willing to make himself useful; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITER MAN, middle aged, in a private family; understands his business and can make salad; has the best of reference; can take care of silver thoroughly. Address for two days H. D., Box No. 95 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and understands his duties in every respect; unexceptionable City reference. Address John, Box No. 22 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; is thoroughly capable, and has best City references. Apply at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT WAITer, who speaks French, English, and German; has unexceptionable City references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A FRENCHman who speaks English, and will be well recommended by his present employer. Call for two days at No. 3 West 53d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON, TO LET and collect the pew rents of a church, by a gentleman of experience, with undoubted reference. Address Box No. 5,879 Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; English or Scotch preferred. Also two girls, one as cook, the other as laundress; state references. Address Box No. 1,306 Post Office.

NURSE WANTED.—A PROTESTANT; NEAT and intelligent; used to young children; residence fifteen miles from New-York. Apply at 12 o'clock or address C. J. EVERETT, No. 73 Beekman st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GARDENER TO GO TWO MILES from the City. Address, with name, residence, and reference, HUDSON, Box No. 3,020 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY WET nurse. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 337 5th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN AS PRINcipal manager in a new firm in the shipping and general commission business, South, connected with this City and the Eastern States; good references and some capital required; no others noticed. Address S. A. & Co., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WHO IS A MEMBER OF the New-York Stock Exchange, by a party who has been in Wall st. for about ten years, and can command considerable business. Address A. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TO RENT VERY LOW—ONE OF THE BEST kid glove stands in Boston; a large and first-class trade established; must be let immediately; satisfactory reasons given for letting. Address J. F. WARREN, Boston Post Office, Mass.

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—Machinery, lasts, dies, patterns, &c., one McKay sewing-machine, Woodhaven, Long Island, two and a half miles east of East New-York. [illegible]

$5,000 TO $10,000.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CENTRAL PARK.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY.—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE COLLEEN BAWN.—Mr. Dion Boucicault.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA VIE PARISIENNE, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT.—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.—Mme. Pauline Lucca.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT.—The Swedish National Glee Club.

RUTGERS COLLEGE HALL.—READINGS AND MUSIC.—Miss Mary L. Runyon.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE.—Mrs. Walter C. Lyman.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

That any decision whatever has been reached by either branch of Congress upon any division of the financial question is a matter for public congratulation, and the action of the House of Representatives yesterday must therefore be commended. The several votes upon the bill to fix the amount of legal tenders at $400,000,000 were pretty clearly indicative of the temper of the House upon this important question. The proposition of Mr. DAWES to leave the currency at its present volume received only 70 votes against 172, and the motion of Mr. ROBERTS to fix it at $382,000,000, which simply legalized the present issue of the reserve, was but little more fortunate, being defeated by a vote of 74 to 172. The bill fixing the amount of legal-tender currency at $400,000,000, which puts the whole of the reserve in circulation, was then passed by the decisive vote of 168 to 77. It is, however, desirable that the country should not mistake this action of the House. The preamble of the bill declares that its purpose is simply to end the uncertainty regarding the amount of legal tenders, and the bill itself does nothing more than place the reserves in circulation. The votes should not be taken as indicative of a sentiment in favor of free banking, a redistribution of the currency, or any general scheme of inflation. One branch of Congress has declared that the whole volume of legal tenders shall be placed in general circulation, and, if this decision is confirmed by the Senate, it will do nothing more than let loose the $18,000,000 yet held in reserve. This conclusion by no means fully solves the grave problems before the country, but it is a step in that direction, and we may be thankful even for a single step.

Nearly all the signers of JOHN FOLEY'S memorial who have any reputation to lose have promptly disavowed all knowledge of, or responsibility for, its contents. We trust that the lesson will not be wasted, either on those whom Mr. FOLEY dexterously entrapped or on others who exhibit a similar readiness to lend their names to petitions they know nothing about. We trust the time may come when our leading business men will be found as well informed about the conduct of public affairs as they are in regard to matters affecting their private interests. Until then, persons like Mr. FOLEY will always have a fair prospect of being able to use them for the basest kind of personal ends. In the present instance the ingenuity of Controller GREEN'S enemies has very thoroughly defeated itself. The Legislature will now, along with a rigmarole of stupid charges sustained only by a few obscure or barely respectable names, be presented with a very clear and cogent statement of the difficulties and triumphs of the Finance Department, as well as with some deserved testimony to the character of Controller GREEN from the very men whose names were relied upon to sustain the charges against him. FOLEY'S memorial was intended to influence the Assembly Commitee on Cities in reporting the bill to legislate Mr. GREEN out of office. The members of that committee will now understand that the sentiment of the best part of the community on this subject is, that it is best to leave well alone. A great deal of time has already been wasted over this bill, which might have been more profitably employed. It has been proposed to simply report the bill for the action of the House. As that would be equivalent to turning loose upon it all the resources of a lobby with six millions of swindling claims at its back. The folly of any such course must be apparent.

Mayor HAVEMEYER'S communication to the Legislature goes over, with, perhaps, unnecessary minuteness, the ground covered by the Foley charges. Its perusal may, however, be recommended to those gentlemen who signed the petition from a desire to have some explanation of the high rate of taxes for the year. The growth of the public debt is very clearly traced, and the sources from which that growth proceeds are clearly indicated. If the Wall street gentlemen who are growing uneasy about the growth of public burdens will only learn from this the true way to put a stop to the process, JOHN FOLEY'S perverse activity will, in this instance, not have been in vain. When the passage of a bill involving the needless expenditure of, say, ten millions of dollars is in question at Albany, the newspapers are expected to do all the fighting, while the tax-payers sit quietly looking on, without even taking the trouble to understand the question at issue. But after the ten millions have slid into the debt statement, there is quite a general disposition to make an example of somebody. It is better to lock the stable door *before* the horse has been stolen.

Slow as the English people are to adopt new inventions, there appears to be no doubt that the Pullman palace car has been a great success. Its advantages which it offers over the old-fashioned mode of railroad traveling are very obvious to all who have tried it, but the question was whether it would get a good trial in England? This question is now answered satisfactorily. A cable message this morning gives a favorable account of one experiment, and we reprint in our news columns a description of another trial which took place on the Midland Railroad. The success appears to have been immediate and decided. We have no doubt that the Pullman car will henceforth be as general and as popular on English roads as it is on our own, and the enterprising inventor will not only achieve a world-wide reputation, but those more substantial rewards which inventors too seldom gain, much as they may deserve them.

The importance of a safe and easy means of communication between the East and Hudson Rivers has long been felt, and it is strange that nothing has hitherto been done to remove the obstructions to navigation which exist in the Harlem River. The trade between the ports along the Hudson and the Eastern States is fast increasing, and now that the portion of Westchester County adjacent to the Harlem River has been annexed to this City, the necessity for the removal of the obstructions has become more apparent. In consequence of the impediments which exist, all vessels plying between the Hudson and the Bay States are compelled to make the circuitous route of the Hudson and East Rivers, instead of passing directly through Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Harlem River, and from thence to the Sound. In 1856, the attention of the Legislature was called to this subject, but nothing has since been done for the free navigation of the river. There is now, however, a probability that the Federal Government will take action in the matter. Major Gen. NEWTON, the Chief Engineer of the United States Army, has, in compliance with instructions from the Government, caused a survey of the river to be made, and he has recently submitted a report to the War Department, in which he estimates the cost of the proposed improvements at $167,875—a small sum certainly, when the importance of the work is considered.

There should be no unnecessary delay on the part of the Assembly Committee on Cities in presenting its street-cleaning report. The members were all present at the taking of the testimony, and are familiar with the numerous facts which clearly call for the abolition of the present system. Various substitutes have been proposed, and the latest is that brought forward in the Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday—to the effect that the Controller, with the Presidents of the Departments of Health and Parks, be made a street-cleaning commission. The obvious objection to this scheme is that these officials already have enough to do, and should not be saddled with this additional responsibility. We hope the committee will fully consider the advantages of the contract system before arriving at any conclusion. A joint supervision of the contracts by the Boards of Health and Police would fully secure the public interests, and under some such plan as this we might hope to have the streets kept clean for a much smaller sum than we have been paying for having them left unswept.

Senator BOOTH deserves credit for inducing the Senate, last evening, to refer the Riverside bill back to the Committee on Cities. The public will be entirely satisfied if it is not reported again during the present session. When the property-owners on the line of this improvement petition for it, and express their willingness to pay all the expense which may be incurred, it will be time enough to enter upon the work. A squabble, meanwhile, as to who shall have control of the job, is premature. The debt of this City is sufficiently large, without adding to it by opening avenues which are not demanded by present necessities. It is a great gain that the contest over this bill is back in committee, and we hope we shall not hear of it again in either the Senate or Assembly.

Senator CONKLING gave a very accurate account yesterday of the wishes of the New-York mercantile community in relation to the financial question. He declared that the prevailing sentiment was adverse to inflation, and he produced proofs of the fact. He pointed out the importance of immediate action by Congress, and urged that "if there was to be inflation, let it be known; if contraction, let the people know it; or if no action was to be taken, let that fact be stated." This is the whole matter in a nutshell. Business men are chiefly anxious to find out from Congress what it intends to do. The present uncertainty is telling fatally on all branches of trade. It was a week, whereas three months have passed since the meeting of Congress and nothing has been done. The debate seems likely to dribble on forever. We hope that Senator CONKLING'S timely warning will be heeded, and that Congress will cease to trifle with the enormous interests at stake on this question.

It will be observed from our Washington dispatch of to-day, that our correspondent reiterates his statement of Saturday in regard to the President's views on pending financial legislation. Some misapprehension has been caused by our correspondent's allusion to the fact that any measure tending to permanent inflation must run the gauntlet of the President's veto. That statement was simply intended to indicate the practical issue of the President's views; it was not intended as a report of his exact words. With this qualification, our Saturday's dispatch accurately represents opinions held and expressed by the President on the subject of the finances, and our correspondent has Gen. GRANT'S authority for repeating this assurance. The contradiction of our Saturday dispatch, sent out yesterday by the Associated Press, referred simply to the unguarded use of the allusion to the President's veto, and not to the dispatch, as a whole. Our correspondent is confident, however, that even on this point he correctly indicated the inevitable consequence of the President's views, though it would have been obviously improper for the President himself to intimate that such a conclusion could be drawn from them.

WHY NEW-YORK TAXES ARE HIGH.

The rate of taxation in 1871 was two per cent.; in 1874 the rate will be 3 40-100 per cent., unless the Legislature act promptly on the measures of relief submitted to them, and, in any case, the rate cannot be reduced below three per cent. Does it then cost fifty per cent. more to run the City than it did under TWEED? On the contrary, it costs a good deal less, and the amount would be still further reduced were it not for the fact that the new order of things is saddled with the burden of the liquidated and unliquidated debt remaining after years of Tammany misrule. Taxation, be it noted, is only one means of raising revenue. Suppose the case of a private individual who should pay three-fourths of his household expenses for a given year out of his income, and who should take the proceeds of a mortgage on his house to pay for the remainder. Would that be considered economy by the people who are so much puzzled over the advance in City taxes? Yet that represents what Tammany did in 1871—only it does not represent the full enormity of the financial swindle then perpetrated.

The amount realized by the two per cent. tax of 1871 was about $23,000,000; the amount of current liabilities actually assumed was $36,000,000. If people would only recollect this simple statement, it would deprive of all further power for evil the idiotic statement that the rule of reform is more costly than that of plunder. If the City had paid its way in 1871 the rate of taxation would have been 3½ per cent. This refers simply to expenditures for ordinary purposes, leaving out of sight the additions to the debt on account of permanent works. Had the City been governed in 1871 according to the standard of current expenditures established in 1874, the rate of taxation would have been only a trifle over two per cent., and its proceeds would have paid every dollar of current indebtedness. In the same way, were it not for the unpaid balances left in 1871 and previous years, were it not for the legacy of bonded debt then accumulated, for the deficiencies both in the State and City Treasury then created, our taxes for 1874 need not exceed 2½ per cent. The tax-payers of New-York have been too much in the habit of looking at the rate of paying money, and of leaving the rate of spending it to take care of itself. They allowed themselves to be lulled into a state of blissful indifference while the Ring kept back for a year and a half the slightest glimmer of information about the financial condition of the City. There could not be much wrong, they thought, when the taxes were so low. Yet, during that period, the bonded debt of the City was increasing at the rate of three millions a month, and unpaid claims were allowed to accumulate at the rate of another million a month.

We are paying for all our easy confidence now. Yet there are men holding high positions in the business of this City who find the growth of our taxes and the growth of our bonded debt equally surprising. Men who would think anybody a lunatic who should try to fasten the responsibility for a bankrupt estate upon its executor, seem unable to divest themselves of the idea that the Administration which has to pay the debts of Tammany is somehow to blame for their existence. Such blind trustfulness in regard to public affairs as enabled JOHN FOLEY to float for a little his remarkable "memorial" is just the kind of spirit which has been and will continue to be most detrimental to the prospects of good government in New-York. It is the rogues who are always ready to take advantage of such weakness; it is the honest officials who are most likely to suffer from it. There never was a time in all the history of the City when its financial concerns were so freely and fully explained to the public as they are to-day. It is unfortunate that the practice of enlightened citizenship improves at a slower pace than the methods of our local administration, even though they certainly still leave a great deal to be desired.

A FAMILY FEUD.

One might have supposed, from the way in which the Liberals and the Democrats came together two years ago, that nothing could ever again separate them. Certainly the forces that seemed to make their union impossible were as powerful as any that could be expected to come into play to divide them. But strong as the former were, they were overpowered by the common greed for office. We venture to say that nothing more disgraceful ever happened in American politics, or in the politics of any country, than the coalition which caused these factions to "join hands across the bloody chasm" into which they threw their respective principles. But having once made this sacrifice, it was reasonable to suppose that, for very shame's sake, they would refrain from quarreling again. If anything could render the degradation of the parties to the coalition more thorough than it was before, it is the spectacle which they have presented of incessant recriminations since they discovered that the loaves and fishes of office were beyond their reach.

Who would have believed, eighteen months ago, that before the next Congressional election the papers of the two factions would be abusing each other roundly, and, above all, for their respective shares in the united movement? The Democrats were the first to kick at the unnatural union. They early began to throw out hints that they regarded the company of the Liberals as no longer desirable; that they had lost more by it than they had gained. Their only hope for the future consisted in raising anew the strict party standard, and inviting all who would follow it to await a new leader, and to prepare for new contests. The Liberals resented this "brusque return"—if we may be allowed to borrow a phrase from a "Liberal"—for all that they had done. They knew that, so far as they were concerned, wretched as was the hovel they had crept into, they had no other roof to cover them. They refused to be cast off. Like Mrs. Micawber, misfortune only made them the more devoted. They declared they would "never, never desert" what they were pleased to call the "principles" of the coalition of 1872. What was more, they would not, if they could help it, allow their partners in disgrace to drive them away.

Accordingly, they have been working and praying for Democratic successes. They have done all they could to break down the Republican Party in the interests of the Democrats. They have continually encouraged the latter to believe that the happy moment was approaching when they could retrieve the disasters of the one campaign they had made together, and that they would yet reap the spoils of a common victory. This is a species of political warfare that costs little and brings less. It was the sole resort of the Liberals and Democrats, and especially of the former, all through the contest of 1872. It seemed to be taken for granted in their ranks that the political conflict of that year was a sort of Chinese fight, and that if they could manage to make noise enough their opponents would take to their heels. We should have thought they might have seen the real value of their tactics, but they do not seem to have done so. They have resorted to them again with renewed vigor.

One difficulty they encounter, however, lies in the fact that the Democrats, who formerly aided them at every point, now stand aside and sneer at them. It is, indeed, becoming a test of Democracy to profess a belief that the Liberals are a worthless and bragging set, and that the less the orthodox opposition have to do with them, the better off they will be. It is not to be expected that under these circumstances the opposition will make much headway, and it does not. There is no unity of plan or action among the factions that make up the opposition. The result is that it is not gaining ground. If the people believed all that the opposition papers say about the Republican Party—and they do not—they would still be at a loss to know where to do better among the parties now in existence. The feeling in the country is no more favorable to Democracy now than it was a year and a half since. It has shown no claims to confidence that it did not then have, unless we except its repudiation of the Liberals. Even that reacts on the party. People reason that neither member of the coalition can say anything of the other which is not equally true of itself. Whether any combination may arise in the future that will prove formidable to the party in power, no one can say. It certainly has not arisen yet. If the Republican leaders are wise no such combination will be formed. The confidence of the people in the Republican Party, as an organization, is not shaken. There is dissatisfaction with some individuals, as well there may be; but if the real leaders of the party recognize the demands of the country, and do what is in their power to satisfy them, there need be no fear for the future.

THE LEGISLATURE.

If any of the gentlemen who are sent to Albany to legislate for the State of New-York suppose that it is a pleasure for the journalist to view their proceedings with feelings of apprehension, they greatly mistake the natural relations between the Legislature and the press. The journalist who is compelled by the accident of his vocation to comment upon current events is very much like other people. He would rather speak a volume of praise than a word of censure. This is especially true when a Republican journalist is watching the proceedings of the present Legislature. His party interests no less than his personal predilections incline him to excuse mistakes, and speak words of hearty commendation whenever it is possible. If he is compelled by a sense of duty to the public to condemn actions and apparent motives, he knows that he takes the risk of having his own motives misconstrued. Seeking only the general welfare, and anxious that the supremacy of his party may be maintained, he desires only to commend the proceedings of a Legislature in which his party has a majority.

Making a more particular application of these general views, we may say that it has been our earnest wish during the present session of the Legislature to speak of its doings only in terms of hearty praise. Yet there has been hardly a day when we have not awaited the report of the proceedings with a feeling of uneasiness lest some job might appear in them which our duty to the public would compel us to speak of in terms of censure. And, unhappily, this anticipation has been frequently realized. Left to themselves, we are sure the members of the Legislature would not encourage iniquitous schemes which are intended to serve personal instead of public interests. But it so happens that they are not left to themselves. They are surrounded by an industrious and unscrupulous lobby, paid to secure legislation of a certain kind, of whom it must, in justice, be admitted that they do their best to earn their money. These persons constitute the great danger of the Legislature and of the public. Without them every measure would be likely to be considered upon its merits alone, and little harm would be done.

These adverse influences are especially active in reference to City legislation. Every year there are several well-known "agents" engaged throughout the session in pushing City railroad bills, and using arguments in their favor which cannot be repeated on the floor in open session. We called attention to this particular abuse on Sunday, as seen in the action of the Senate Committee upon the Beach Pneumatic bill. No good reason can be given for that action, and Senator TOBEY deserves the public thanks for the courage and sincere devotion to general interests manifested by his minority report. This case, however, is only a sample of what is being constantly accomplished at Albany by the lobby during the latter part of the session, thus forcing the public to depend for protection upon the veto power of the Governor, rather than upon the discretion and honesty of the Legislature. There was also a suspicious alacrity by the Assembly Committee in reporting VANDERBILT'S rapid-transit scheme, while that of Mr. EASTMAN, which certainly had equal claims to consideration, was given no chance. It is not possible that these matters were considered upon their own merits.

But the most dangerous lobby at Albany, perhaps, is that which is engaged in furthering political schemes. The Controller and Commissioner VAN NORT have both been accused of having more to do with this business than is creditable to either of them. Mr. GREEN has indeed had the decency to stay at home, but persons declared to be in his interests have been as active in lobbying against the Riverside Avenue bill as VAN NORT and his agents have been in its favor. The contest has been in the highest degree disgraceful to all concerned, and it is time for it to cease. If the Legislature were left to its own judgment in this matter, it would doubtless reach the sensible conclusion that there is no need for this work to be done by anybody at present, and the bill would be thrown out, thus putting an end to the squabble for the patronage which it is supposed to contain. The bill has been the great scandal of the session, and we hope Mr. VAN NORT and all City officials will hereafter attend to the business for which they are paid, and let the Legislature alone.

It has become quite evident that the Legislature must be freed from these evil influences, if the session is to be a creditable one. Thus far there has been little harm done, but we cannot expect such good fortune in the future unless there is speedily a change for the better. We hope the Republican members will bear in mind that the party cannot afford to make any other than a perfectly clean record. Let them, therefore, reject all schemes which are pressed by paid agents, do as little as possible, and go home without unnecessary delay. They will thus diminish their chances of committing political suicide, relieve the Governor of the trouble of vetoing unworthy measures, and the press of the unpleasant duty of adverse criticism. We utter these warnings for the benefit of the party—and the party, much as it may dislike to be warned, will find out by and bye that we have acted the part toward it of a faithful friend.

WAGNER AND HIS MUSIC.

Without reference to the judgment which may be passed upon the performance at the Academy of Music last evening, the production of "Lohengrin" in this City, and with the most brilliant accessories, must be regarded as something more than a great musical novelty. It marks another conquest over vast difficulties as the results of steady, persistent effort. Herr WAGNER is one of those men who, relying simply on themselves, start some novel theory, in antagonism to all preconceived notions and experience, and ultimately, by sheer force of perseverance, succeed in winning the attention of a public that has, from the first, fought with, decried, and hated them. Without money or friends, or influence of any kind, WAGNER undertook to convince the world that all its long-accepted theories of the operatic stage were wrong. Unaided and alone, he resolved to press this conviction into some practical shape, despite the torrents of criticism, abuse, and ridicule that were hurled against him. Everywhere he encountered opposition. No one would listen to him; no one would for a moment encourage the man who thus strove to upset all the systems which it seemed heresy even to criticise. Everybody who had a soul for music denounced the intruder, and turned a deaf ear to his teaching. But, vigorous and determined as it was, this opposition was more than equaled by the resistance which nothing but the utmost audacity and self-reliance could have presented against the popular will. WAGNER persevered in the course he had chosen. He persisted in keeping his theories and convictions before the public. And not content with that, he met derision with daring, and when the people sneered at his philosophy, he defiantly declared that they should hear him in despite of themselves. Amid the jeers that once surrounded him, he protested that the day would come when a crowd should follow him into the remote villages, to listen, not to any composition after their own hearts, but to one that should be filled with the most exaggerated of his own conceptions, and which it should take three days to complete. And his words proved true.

If WAGNER had been content with putting forward the main feature of his proposed innovation, he would have met with less opposition. But in the true spirit of consistency and confidence, he carried it out in all its issues, and the consequences were too vast to be accepted willingly. Heretofore, operatic writers have habitually regarded the music as superior to all else, but WAGNER contends that it should in every case be made subservient to the poem. The drama, he says, is the foundation, the music only a means of expression. And if he had stopped here, he might probably have gone on his course in peace. But he did not. He accepted the logical consequences of his theory, and framed his works upon it. He discarded all the devices which, irrespective of the drama, were framed to make the music popular, and to set forth in brilliant prominence the qualities of the singer. In place of these devices, he substituted a form in which all is made subsidiary to and in accordance with the sentiment of the poetry. The whole province of the orchestra was changed, and in place of the varied musical adornments to which the public had been so long accustomed in operatic works, he substituted a continuous melody, varying in expression and form only in accordance with the requirements of the drama, and never heeding the demands of the public for well-defined airs, or the wishes of the actor for the means to win popular applause on some extraneous production not essential to the spirit of the theme.

So great an innovation, not only proposed but practiced, was more than enough to provoke resistance. But outside of the musical world, it is difficult to realize the degree of opposition which WAGNER has had to encounter, or the vigor with which it has been conducted. Little by little he won friends. Step by step he carried a few adherents with him, till at last the words he had uttered in his early life were realized and he won an audience; one, too, that followed him, and not one which he had to solicit. His influence now is wider than he himself probably ever supposed it could become, and if he is not liked, he is at least listened to with attention and respect. The production of "Lohengrin" in New-York is, then, as we have said, another victory for this persistent man, and whether we can readily adapt ourselves to his views or not, we dare not deny to him the honor due to his indomitable perseverance in accomplishing a reform which he believes to be right.

A SENSITIVE LAWYER.

A great deal is said about the dignity of the Bench, but there is also a dignity of the Bar, which Judges with a talent for rebuke sometimes cruelly disregard. There are, doubtless, few more disagreeable experiences in the life of a lawyer who, from long immunity, has come to regard himself as invested with a sort of divine right of bullying, than to be brought up with a round turn, figuratively collared by his Honor, and metaphorically shaken in the presence of his delighted colleagues. And the situation is not in the least improved by a reflection that he has deserved his scolding. The sensations of Messrs. FULLERTON, GRAHAM, and BARTLETT, for example, on a certain memorable occasion, were probably like those of the hero of the ballad "Far, Far from Gay," and Dr. KENEALY, though he is credited with "smiling sweetly" throughout, has, perhaps, passed few more unpleasant moments than when listening to the very candid opinion of the court on his professional conduct of the Tichborne case.

If such is the effect of a mere rebuke on our colder Northern temperament, let us imagine the result on the chivalric nature of Arkansas of being actually imprisoned for contempt of court. That was the unpardonable shock which Judge FOX, of the Eleventh Judicial District of that State, inflicted on the legal and private sensibilities of Mr. J. R. ALDRIDGE, and in consequence of which the Judge now slumbers with his fathers. Mr. ALDRIDGE had, it is true, transgressed what we are accustomed to consider the forensic proprieties. That is to say, he had been disorderly in court—a phrase which in a South-western court-room may mean anything, from an interchange of epithets and inkstands with opposing counsel, to a promiscuous presentation of pistol-shots among the audience. For this indefinite transgression Judge FOX rebuked him—a liberty which Mr. ALDRIDGE promptly resented with such fine liberality of language as a high-spirited Arkansas lawyer, presumably drunk, feels called upon in such a crisis to dispense. The tyrant of the Bench thereupon fined and imprisoned him for ten days for contempt of court. The mediation of friends, however, secured his liberation, and he took immediate and noble advantage of it to beard the tyrant once more. Again he was imprisoned—an unflinching but prodigally profane martyr to the liberty of speech and the freedom of the Bar.

This last outrage, however, had filled the cup of his endurance, and the down-trodden ALDRIDGE felt that it was time for the legal worm to turn. There was but one thing under the circumstances for a high-toned and self-respecting Arkansas lawyer to do, and Mr. ALDRIDGE, without hesitation, did it. He went home, and taking down the double-barreled shot-gun which, with an odd volume of *Statutes* and a well-worn copy of *Chesterfield's Letters*, constitutes the frugal library of the frontier advocate, proceeded to reason with the arbitrary Judge. He found him on his way to the Post Office, and stepping forward with the laconic observation, "Now, Judge FOX," discharged both barrels of his gun into the person of the judicial despot. The latter fell, mortally wounded, dying after a brief interval, and Mr. ALDRIDGE, having thus vindicated his honor, calmly surrendered himself into the hands of the Sheriff. It may be added as a partial explanation of whatever in these proceedings seems strange to Northern eyes, that Mr. ALDRIDGE was a member of the last Arkansas Legislature. Moreover, it appears to be rather the fashion than otherwise to kill Judges in this part of the country, Judge FOX being the second Circuit Judge thus summarily disposed of in six months. Under these circumstances, and with a Bar so exceedingly punctilious, the post, we should judge, would hardly be a desirable one or the vacancy very eagerly sought after. But if we might be permitted to designate the right man for the right place, we should urge the immediate transplanting to the congenial atmosphere of Arkansas of that Mississippi Chief Justice lately celebrated in these columns who settles disputes with his brethren by the convincing argument of the bowie-knife.

We trust, however, that Mr. ALDRIDGE'S notions of what is due to the dignity of the profession may be confined to Mr. ALDRIDGE'S neighborhood, or even allowed to drop with that gentleman on the gallows, which he is so eminently fitted to adorn. The consequences, were they allowed to spread, would be eminently disastrous. Imagine Dr. KENEALY without a wig ambuscading Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN or Mr. Justice MELLOR in Palace Yard, or Mr. GRAHAM picking off Judge DAVIS with a double-barreled shot-gun from the steps of the Astor House. English, and for the most part American, Judges may be thankful that they have to deal with a Bar less delicately sensitive to judicial reproof than that which takes such very rigorous exceptions to distasteful rulings in the Eleventh District of Arkansas.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day providing that a majority of the stockholders of all the companies doing business in the State shall be residents thereof, and another bill, also introduced to-day, provides for the appointment of a receiver by the Circuit Court of any county in case any stockholder shall be aggrieved at the management of the affairs of the

ALBANY.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK BILL DISPOSED OF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—The Senate has at length awakened to a sense of its responsibility. On motion of Senator Booth the much-debated Riverside Park bill was to-night recommitted to the Committee on Cities without an adverse vote. This is generally considered to be the end of the whole matter, as no one will be foolhardy enough to again bring the obnoxious scheme before the Senate. The good feeling over the final disposition of the measure is general, and its friends and foes are congratulating each other that it will give rise to no further dissension.

THE BEACH PNEUMATIC BILL.

The rapid-transit people coming to their senses, a carefully prepared petition was this evening presented by Senator Ray, from the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company. It states that the fullest publicity had been given to the provisions of their bill, and as no remonstrances had been made against any part of it, they thought it unjust that it should be so maliciously treated as was proposed by Senator Tobey, especially as an amendment had been added to the bill as reported, requiring the question of City aid to be submitted to a vote of the people. The petitioners state they have never desired to press this clause, unless assured of popular approval, and they therefore request the Senate to recommit the bill to the Committee on Railroads, retaining its place on general orders; and in view of the lateness of the session, and the length of time the bill has been before the Legislature, and the wide publicity already given it, that Tuesday, the 31st, be set down for its final hearing. They further request, if it shall be found that the clause in reference to City aid ought not to pass, that it may be stricken out. But they earnestly request that the other portions of the bill may be passed, allowing the company to commence work when they have raised sufficient money to complete the first section of the road, and that they may not be compelled to wait, as required by their present charter, until they have secured sufficient to build the entire road. The bill was referred, as requested in the memorial.

THE FORREST ESTATE.

It is understood that the Senate Judiciary Committee will report adversely to the bill allowing the executors of the estate of the late Edwin Forrest to sell part of it.

NO GRINDING COMMITTEE WANTED.

Senator McGowan's resolution calling for the appointment of a subcommittee of the whole, to consist of nine members, was taken from the table and lost by a vote of 11 to 9.

THE ASSEMBLY RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

The rumor was rife this evening that Mr. Lincoln, the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, would rise to a question of privilege, and ask for a committee of investigation to examine the charges in relation to the alleged purchase of his committee by Vanderbilt. The event, however, showed that if the gentleman had ever really entertained any such intention he had abandoned it. The session progressed and closed without any such motion being made. Notwithstanding, however, that no action was taken in the House in regard to the matter, the subject was eagerly discussed among the members, and the general impression seemed to be that the statements made on this point were only too true. An artist of a New-York illustrated paper made his appearance this evening for the purpose of obtaining for his journal the classic lineaments of the members of the Railroad Committee.

LICENSE FEES FOR LIQUOR STORES.

Mr. Alvord to-night introduced a bill in the interest of the small grog-shops of New-York City. It makes the license fee for all places where liquor is sold, except restaurants and hotels, $10 to $30, and provides that arrests can only be made on a written complaint to the nearest sitting Magistrate. The license for restaurants and hotels is the same as under the present law.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Supply bill will not contain any appropriations for charitable institutions in New-York City. Mr. Spencer will, however, introduce a bill providing that the Excise fund be appropriated for charitable purposes.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES—A DISINCLINATION TO ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—At a meeting of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee to day, the examination of Mr. Latta, of the firm of Kilbourne & Latta, was resumed, and he was asked whether he did not purchase a large amount of property in the north-western part of Washington City as Trustee. He answered in the affirmative, and was then asked to state who were the beneficiaries of this trust.

Witness declined to answer this question, except by stating that no member of the Board of Public Works, or any other person connected with the District Government, was concerned in these purchases.

After the hearing of some argument from Jeremiah S. Black, counsel for witness, and Mr. Merrick, counsel for the memorialists, as to the right of the committee to compel the witness to answer this question, the committee took the matter under consideration in secret session.

After the recess, Latta for some time continued his refusal to answer the question for whose account he purchased the property referred to, but finally said he had just received permission to answer, and would state that all except the portion bought for Messrs. Stewart, Hillyer & Sunderland was purchased for Hallet Kilbourne, Trustee.

While the committee were still in open session, the memorialists presented a second list of charges against the Board of Public Works. These charges consist of the same items which were gone over in the investigation at the last Congress, and contain general accusations of extravagant administration by the board. Alas that the engineers of the board have made false measurement of the work done under their supervision, and that prices for various items of work were increased by the board in many instances after the contracts for said work had been closed.

A letter was received from John Purdy, an old and wealthy citizen of Washington, addressed to the Chairman of the committee, requesting to have his name withdrawn from the list of memorialists, for reasons which he stated at some length in his communication, and which were complimentary to the Board of Public Works, one of them being that, by the developments in the investigation thus far, he is convinced that the charges of the memorialists are frivolous.

When the committee reassembled at 2:30 P. M., Mr. Hallet Kilbourne, of the real estate firm of Kilbourne & Latta, was sworn, and, in reply to questions by the counsel for the memorialists, read from a memorandum, showing all property purchased by him as Trustee. This property was purchased from A. R. Shepherd, W. B. Carlsen, Thomas Young, G. W. Balloch, W. W. Corcoran,, J. W. Corcoran, and some others. The property referred to was irrespective of that conveyed to him as Trustee by Mr. Latta. Has since sold part of said property. In reply to a question, he stated that he had money placed in his hands with which to make purchases, but declined to state by whom the money was furnished, except that Jay Cooke & Co. put up $35,000. Henry D. Cooke was not interested in these purchases beyond whatever interest he may have had in the bank of Jay Cooke & Co. Mr. Kilbourne refused to give further particulars unless some responsible party will come forward and charge some unlawful or criminal act committed by the firm of Kilbourne & Latta, or either of them, and connect that act with some member of the Board of Public Works. So far as purchases of real estate by his firm were concerned, they never have been directly or remotely in collusion with any person or persons, officers of the Board of Public Works. The witness stated that, except in one instance, all the parties benefited or to be benefited by the trusts referred to are non-residents of the District of Columbia. Witness was told to hold himself in readiness to answer should the committee determine to enforce replies to the questions he had refused

THE OPERA.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE ACADEMY.

A vast audience, among whose numbers were [illegible] the principal representatives of professional and social New-York, was assembled at the Academy of Music last evening, to witness the first recital, in this country, on a scale of excellence proportionate to its magnitude, of Richard Wagner's "Lohengrin." The overture was begun at 7:45 o'clock precisely, and the performance ended at 11:30.

If the subject were one with which we had not often dealt it would be necessary, before proceeding with a notice of "Lohengrin," to make some references to the doctrines and art record of Herr Wagner. The frequent appearance of selections from his works on concert programmes has, however, afforded all required opportunities for discussing the principles and achievements of the writer for the future. We can, therefore, refrain from setting out anew upon a task periodically imposed upon us. Wagner, has been prominent before the world about twenty years, and no reader interested in music can have failed to peruse excerpts from the preface to a volume of four libretti, printed long ago in Paris, and embodying a statement of the bases upon which the music of the future is to rest. The author insists upon the choice of myths for libretto-matter; upon the inferior importance of the score to the libretto; upon a melopeia inherent to the action, and upon the "grand symphonic melody," which is to enwrap the whole work and to disclose itself, in its infinite detail, not only to the connoisseur, but to the profane and to the most simple nature, so soon as the requisite degree of receptiveness by contemplation *(recueillement)* is attained. The composer of "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin" has been criticised, ridiculed, and—in France, for instance—actually excommunicated by musicians whose facile creativeness, allied often to considerable ingenuity, has made them popular; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that, the world over, a taste for Wagner's music has been engendered where it did not exist, and has assumed gigantic proportions where the music of the future was first welcomed with appreciation.

The story of "Lohengrin" can be rehearsed as follows: *Henry I.*, King of Germany, surnamed "the Fowler," has arrived at Antwerp, with the intention of levying a force to assist in repelling the Hungarians, who have threatened his dominions with invasion. He finds Brabant in a state of anarchy. *Godfrey*, the young son of the late Duke, has disappeared, and his sister *Elsa* is accused of murdering him by her guardian *Frederick*, Count of Telramund, who has married *Ortrud*, daughter of *Radbod*, Prince of Friesland, and in right of his wife claims to be the ruler of the Duchy. *Elsa*, appearing before the *King*, asserts her innocence, and it is agreed that the cause should be decided by a judicial combat between *Frederick* and any champion who may appear on behalf of the accused. When her condition seems most hopeless, a knight appears ascending the River Scheldt, in a boat drawn by a single swan, which on landing he dismisses, and undertakes her defense, *Elsa* promising that if he is victorious she will bestow upon him her hand, and never question him as to his name or origin. In the combat that ensues *Frederick* is stricken to the ground by his unknown antagonist, and deprived of his title and estate. Preparations are made for the immediate marriage of the stranger with *Elsa;* but while all are reveling in the "Pallas," or abode of the knights, *Frederick* and *Ortrud* are without, plotting how they may be avenged and recover their lost honors. Presenting herself at the "Kemenate," or abode of the ladies, *Ortrud* moves the compassion of *Elsa*, who not only gains her admission, but promises to obtain the pardon of *Frederick*, and listens to the suggestion that she ought to inquire into the name and origin of her future husband, who, without the ducal title, has been appointed by the *King* Protector of Brabant and leader of the Brabant contingent of the German Army. As the nuptial procession approaches the cathedral the conspirators reveal themselves in their true character, *Ortrud* opposing *Elsa* at the door, and *Frederick* declaring that the unknown knight is a sorcerer, who has gained his victory by unfair means. The intruders are expelled by the *King* and people, and the marriage takes place; but when the bride and bridegroom are left in the nuptial chamber, *Elsa*, roused by the evil suggestions of *Ortrud*, begins, in spite of her promise, to question the knight, who in vain endeavors to allay her suspicions. *Frederick*, who enters the room with the intention of assailing his former antagonist, is slain by him at once, and, on the following morning the explanation, unwisely solicited by *Elsa*, is given by the stranger in the presence of the *King*. He is the son of King Percival, keeper of the mysterious cup known as the "Holy Grail," to whose service he is attached, and whose name is *Lohengrin*. It is to the Grail that he is indebted for his invisible power, but now his name is revealed he must no longer remain in Brabant. The swan returns with the boat to bear him away, but he removes a gold chain from its neck, and in its stead appears the youth *Godfrey*, who has been changed to a swan by the sorceress *Ortrud*, and who is now declared rightful Duke of Brabant, while *Lohengrin* departs, to the intense grief of his bride and the King and people.

To do justice to the music with which Wagner has colored these incidents is not an easy task. Most operas, even those composed under the influence of the newest theories, bear about the same relation to those of the German innovator that a book with a score of illustrations would have to a work in which every line of the text had its accompanying cartoon whereof omission would destroy the sense and beauty of the whole achievement. The familiar recitative preceding an *aria;* the songs in three or four verses, with the same burden to each; the *andantes* and subsequent florid passages for the prime donne—in brief, all the conventionalities of the lyric drama are missed from "Lohengrin." One does not await a single scene in "Hamlet," and leave at its close, and the theatre will never be crowded just previous to one scene in "Lohengrin," and be emptied directly afterward. There are, of course, points of slighter interest than others; points where both the dramatist and composer might, perhaps, have advantageously lingered less, but there is no stage of the opera to which one can afford to be for an instant inattentive. All through the music is of the most thoughtful and elaborate kind. There is as much tone in the faintest *pianissimo* as in the most tremendous *forte*, and the gradations of power are simply innumerable. This matchless control of the orchestra, a perfect freedom of form, and an utter absence of commonplace are the main features of the score. The melopeia which, according to the Wagnerian theory, should pervade every composition is present from first to last, and the constant but unwearying recurrence of two or three representative themes links at every turn of the story memories of the past to deeds of the present. To indicate the chief characteristics of such a work is really to accomplish as much in the way of description as can be attained. Yet there are undoubtedly climactic portions of "Lohengrin," and as the public at large will be inclined to remember the opera by its most effective pages, these cannot pass without special mention.

The overture, which long ago became known to concert-goers, mainly by the labors of Mr. Theodore Thomas, is in itself a delicious symphony. It is intended, the composer tells us, to depict the return of the Holy Grail—the cup from which Christ drank at the last supper, and in which Joseph of Arimathea received the Savior's blood—to the mountain where a few privileged knights guarded the treasure. We prefer, however, to view it as a fit introduction to after events, and Wagner can scarcely complain if its vague beauty, and the atmosphere of fairyland it seems to diffuse produce the right dreamy contemplativeness which the theorist himself desires for the proper appreciation of his works. There is nothing notable in the first portion of the opening act—that is to say, in the proceedings of the King and his knights, which are carried on by means of a recitative marked by a strong rhythm and an accompaniment of great firmness. *Elsa's* entrance is preceded by a brief chorus, sustained by the wood instruments, and in as decided contrast to the rough vigor of the foregoing bars as the delicate form of the maiden to the stalwart figures of the Brabantic chevaliers. The exquisite orchestral accompaniment of the maiden's song—"Sola, nei primi anni miei"—is more conspicuous than its theme, and particular heed should be given to the art with which the character of the second couplet, in which *Elsa* expresses her trust in the appearance of a champion, is varied by a modification of rhythm and *tempo*, and the use of an increased instrumental force, the voice and orchestra uniting at last in an ecstatic utterance of faith. A harmonious prayer comes next, and but little further on, the *crescendo* known as the "swan music," which, beginning with the choral passage signaling the discovery of *Lohengrin* in the distance, swells from a tremendous volume of sound into an overwhelming peroration of triumph. *Lohengrin's* thanks ("Mercè, cigno gentil,") are sweet and strange in tune, and are a welcome transition-period between the grand music to the strains of which the Knight of the Grail lands from his wondrous bark, and a suave and grave choral ("Almo terrore") of well-defined prayerfulness, amid which the swan vanishes in the distance. The dialogue between *Elsa* and *Lohengrin* is distinguished by a perfect musical definition of each personage, which makes it as impossible to assign a phrase to the wrong character as it would be to put upon the lips of one of Shakespeare's creations the words intended for another's. A beautiful quintet, unaccompanied, and a grave and muscular chorus prepare the combat, during which an *agitato*, as mighty as a storm, accented by powerful trumpet-blasts, progresses to lead to another triumphal outburst. *Elsa's* cry of gratitude, ("Lodar l'umano accento,") which is almost in the time of an Italian stretta, succeeds the combat, and a sonorous *finale* terminates the act.

The music of the second act is stamped by considerable variety. The opening duet between *Ortrud* and *Frederick* is awful in its deep gloom, and the menace of the final *ensemble* is tinged with a despair akin to that reigning in Dante's "Inferno." A grateful contrast is afforded in *Elsa's* melodious breathings to the morning breeze, while the demoniac utterances of *Ortrud*, later on, are strong shadows for the picture. The *ensemble* at the end of this number, *Elsa* singing the joys of love and *Ortrud* threatening, is exceedingly beautiful. At this period of the action, day dawns, and fresh bugle-salutes to dawn scatter the darkness of night. A vigorous martial chorus ("Sul campo dell' onor") is heard before the dainty bridal music, which everybody has enjoyed in the concert-room. In the finale, the themes of the nuptial march fall now to the chorus, now to the orchestra; there are also sombre passages for *Frederick* and *Ortrud*, and some love-phrases of matchless purity and grace for *Lohengrin* as he leads his bride to the altar amid the loud rejoicings of the people.

The third act is introduced by the well-known pages depicting the marriage bliss, and the melody is taken up by the chorus, who escort the wedded pair to their chamber. The grand duo between *Elsa* and *Lohengrin*, which, to our thinking, is the gem of the opera, is next. More varied pieces of the kind are familiar, the immortal duet in the fourth act of "Gli Ugonotti," for example, surpassing it in theatrical effect; but nothing so chastely passionate, so to speak, or so infinitely tender, lives on the lyric stage. The symphonic development of this splendid piece, causes it to extend over almost half the act. After its interruption by the attempt upon *Lohengrin's* life, the scene changes, and the court gathers once more to martial sounds. A grand recitative ("Da voi lontano") is the most striking feature of the closing tableau, during which a recurrence of the swan-music is brought about, with some touching phrases from *Lohengrin*.

The recital of "Lohengrin" last night was very fine. Although Signor Campanini now and then showed that he was suffering from hoarseness, it was apparent that the Knight of the Grail is his grandest rôle. He endows the character with unswerving dignity, his voice is of the exact quality needed and is perfectly suited to the high *tessitura* of the part, and the correctness, breadth, and shapeliness of his phrasing were never so striking before. Throughout the opera Signor Campanini's acting and singing were above all praise. Such a dainty rendering of delicate writing as that of the swan music, such soulful sweetness as Signor Campanini threw into the love duet, which was broken in upon repeatedly by applause; and such genuine inspiration as marked his rehearsal of the story of the Grail in the last act, have not been hearkened to at the Academy in our recollection. Mme. Nilsson has not quite mastered *Elsa*, but she sang her first verses with the happiest discrimination between the character of the couplets, and did charmingly in the duet in the third act, while the spirited finale in the first found her, we fancied, a little lacking in passion. Miss Cary, a matchless contralto, also approved herself, last night, gifted enough, as well as brave enough, to portray *Ortrud*, acquitting herself of her duties with unfaltering energy and decided success. Musically, *Ortrud* is by no means well favored, although the rôle, in respect of length is really trying; but her representative must be an artist of exceptional power, dramatically as well as vocally. Miss Cary met the exigencies of "Lohengrin" with as flattering results as the minor difficulties of "Aida," and at once established her title to the part. Signor Del Puente, as *Frederick*, completed worthily the quartet. The plaudits during the entertainment were of the heartiest kind, but the assemblage, being emphatically Wagnerian in its tendencies, wisely opposed all demonstrations which might have broken the spell of music which must be savored in silence. *En revanche*, enthusiasm was allowed full play after the curtain had fallen on each act. The largest share of the honors of the night was carried off by Signor Campanini, to whose efforts in "Lohengrin," as to those of his associates, we propose to give fuller consideration hereafter, but all the performers were summoned before the footlights several times in succession, Signor Muzio, to whose industry the rare proficiency of the orchestra is due, and Mr. Max Strakosch, the manager, being compelled to stand in their midst and bow their acknowledgments. The chorus was numerous, but its achievements were not on a plane with those of the orchestra.

In spite of the pressure of time and space, we cannot omit noticing the *mise en scène* of "Lohengrin." It would satisfy Wagner himself. Everything is appropriate, fresh and substantial, as becomes an opera to the local color of which all its elements should unite in giving distinctness. The two sets of scenery used—the first, which reappears in the third act, representing a bright landscape on the banks of the River Scheldt, and the second, with its massive dwellings—were painted expressly for the occasion by Mr. Minard Lewis, of whose reputation their effectiveness and finish is quite worthy. The sumptuous costumes of the period are of faultless historical accuracy, and are as numerous as if they were as readily obtainable as the plainest articles of every-day attire. The setting of the opera, to sum it up, is as admirable as was the setting of "Aida," and is more deserving of commendation than its predecessor, because of the solid elegance of everything required. Mr. Strakosch, who has now kept his every promise—and has thus established himself, let us add, as a very phœnix among managers, in defiance of panic and sickness and the thousand and one annoyances to which the most fortunate of impresarios is subject—has indeed succeeded, by the unexceptionable presentation of "Lohengrin," to American audiences, in adding to the honors already thick upon him after a season of unprecedented artistic splendor. "Lohengrin," of course, is the opera to-morrow evening.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire which broke out at No. 66 Fourth street, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon occasioned $500 damage. Insured in the Phenix for $400.

A fire occurred at Binn's paper factory, corner Jefferson street and Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, which occasioned damage to the extent of $800. No insurance.

At 10:15 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the apartments of Mrs. Mary Mullen, on the top floor of the four-story building No. 229 Mott street, caused by the stove setting fire to the mantel-piece. Damage, $100.

About 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the frame building No. 125 Newark avenue, Jersey City, which is occupied by Wm. Bambury as a second-hand furniture store. The damage to the building and stock amounted to about $300. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive.

BEATEN TO DEATH BY LUNATICS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Justus W. Acuff, of Montgomery County, an insane patient at Kirkbridge's Hospital, while in the yard with the other patients on Thursday last, wanted them to box with him. His companions all fell upon him and beat him in a shocking manner, causing his death.

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED ROAD.

THE VARIOUS OPPOSITIONS TO THE SCHEME—ITS ADVANTAGES AND DESCRIPTION—OPINIONS OF ENGINEERS.

There will be scarcely anybody found in the City of New-York with any disposition to question the proposition that rapid transit is daily becoming a matter of imperative necessity. But while the admission is general, the opinions which exist as to the way in which rapid transit is to be carried into effect take the most divergent courses. Adverse interests jostle each other at every step, and rival plans are perpetually presenting their claims, and asking for legislative favors in their behalf. When a plan which seems feasible, and calculated to meet the exigencies of the City passenger traffic, is brought before the Legislature at Albany, a dozen obstructions and embarrassments are started, and private interests are continually obtruding themselves, to the delay and detriment of what everybody admits to be a public requirement. The horse railroads cannot brook the idea of any efficient rivalry, and when a scheme is proposed which seems likely to forward the interests of the citizens, Mr. Vanderbilt is ready to bring forward a new road, and is not in the least particular whether it shall be undergound or elevated, so that the interests of the Fourth avenue line may not be interfered with by any outside agency. The Gilbert Elevated Railroad, which has many features to recommend it, has suffered a good deal from this kind of interference. The charter incorporating the company was passed on June 17, 1872, and the purpose of the company is stated in the description of the act to be to provide a "feasible, safe, and speedy system of rapid transit through the City of New-York." When the act was passed a commission was appointed to locate the route, and its duties were defined to be to designate and establish the same in such manner as should in their judgment be convenient and necessary for the project, and with the least inconvenience to those who occupy premises adjacent to and upon the streets, thoroughfares, and places through which the elevated road may be established and maintained. This commission consisted of Gen. John A. Dix, Henry G. Stebbins, Major Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore, Shepherd Knapp, and Chester A. Arthur. There was imposed upon the commission by the charter the condition that they should not designate for the locality and line of the proposed railway any streets, thoroughfares, or avenues lying between the easterly line of the Third avenue and the easterly line of the Sixth avenue, nor through or over any of the public parks in the City of New-York. The commission commenced their labors as soon as practicable, and delivered their report in the end of November, 1872. When the next Legislature met, in 1873, a bill was introduced to change the route of the road, and this was promoted by property-owners, instigated (as alleged by the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company) by the street railways. At all events, a meeting was held in opposition to the proposed road, but when the plan was explained and its advantages pointed out, those who were most antagonistic to the project reported in its favor. The bill in question was introduced with the view of having the line of the road changed from Sixth avenue, and from Broadway, below Chambers street. In the first of these proposed alterations the promoters of the bill were unsuccessful, but they succeeded in having the location of the route changed from Broadway, below Chambers street, to Church street. Negotiations were at this time being carried on in London for capital to build the road, and were nearly completed, but the agitation concerning the change of route interrupted these, and it was found impossible to carry them to a conclusion until the parties advancing the money could be satisfied that the proposed route was as good as that first given. The bill amending and changing the route became a law on the 26th of June, 1873, and a second commission, consisting of R. A. Witthaus, Edwin R. Meade, Edward R. Bell, J. F. De Nevarro, and R. M. C. Graham, was appointed to relocate the line of railroad. They were allowed three months from the date of their appointment to carry out the work, which they completed within the time, delivering their report to the company on the 1st of September, 1873. The panic immediately followed, and of course interfered with parties taking hold of the enterprise, and beyond laying some foundations for pillars nothing was done. One of the strongest objections urged by those adverse to the scheme and having other interests to subserve is directed against its genuineness, and is to the effect that, although the company have their charter since June, 1872, no progress has been made with the road. This objection, however, will hardly bear scrutiny, for it is manifest that the company could not do anything until the location of the route was finally determined upon, and this was only done in last September. Then the panic which followed, and which crippled every kind of enterprise, seems a fair and reasonable excuse for the fact that no work of any account was accomplished subsequent to the delivery of the report of the second commission; and this is supplemented by the circumstance that in frosty weather the concrete foundation could not be very well laid. The company claim that they were prevented building the road by legislative interference, and that they are now ready to build it, if there is no further interference of this kind. The way in which the company now stands before the Legislature is this: They want that body to confirm the act of the last Commission, and to decree that the provisions of the original charter shall apply to the amendment changing the location of the route, and that the time allowed for the completion of the work shall not be held to date from the passing of the charter, but in effect from the time that operations commenced in December last. The road, they say, can be built for $700,000 per mile in such a way as to give every assurance of safety and efficiency. About twenty-four miles of road would be located in the City, and the line could accommodate both the east and west sides. Starting from King's Bridge, on the south shore of Harlem River, the line would run through River street, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Tenth street, Ninth avenue, Fifty-third street, Sixth avenue, Amity street, South Fifth avenue, Canal street, West Broadway, Chambers street, Church street, Bowling Green Park into Beaver street; thence along Beaver street, Pearl street, New-Bowery, Division street, Allen street, First avenue, Twenty-third street, Second avenue, and along Second avenue to the Harlem River. The object of the line is thus to afford equal accommodation to the east and west sides of the City.

The plan of the line is such that it would be certainly no disfigurement of the streets and avenues through which it would pass; for though it provides for the essential quality of strength, the structure would be light and graceful, and would possess much beauty from an architectural point of view. The arrangement, according to the plan, is such that steam would be used as the motor for passengers, while there is a pneumatic dispatch for mails, newspapers, and express matter. Then, with some slight alterations, the road might be operated altogether on the pneumatic principle. The railway is elevated about twenty-four feet above the middle of the street, and rests on arches, supported by ornamental columns. These columns are placed along the line of the sidewalks, thus leaving the streets free of any obstruction to traffic and travel. The columns will support the ordinary street gas-lights, and a great improvement will be effected in the matter of relieving the streets of cumbersome and unsightly telegraph poles, inasmuch as it is intended to carry the wires on the arches. The tracks are double, and are sustained by latticed girders running longitudinally along the streets, so as to prevent any interference with light or vision. It is urged that by improved methods of construction of the road-bed, the noise of the trains will not be considerable. The movements of the cars are kept from the view of the horses in the streets below by means of screens which come up as high as the wheels. Here are some of the conditions which the Gilbert Elevated Railway proposes to satisfy, and it will be admitted that they are of considerable importance: To furnish a route on or along the main line of travel on both sides of the City, with connecting lines at proper points; to provide a plan which would meet with the approval of competent engineers as a requisite to obtain capital which was governed by their judgment; to provide capital and a railway that it will pay to build, which can be speedily constructed through the City, without detriment to property, and without cost for right of way, and which shall also have a capacity equal to the demands of travel. Added to this is the important condition that the time consumed shall not exceed thirty minutes from Bowling Green to Harlem River. Some doubts having been expressed as to whether a line such as that which Mr. Gilbert proposes can be safely built over the streets and avenues, the affirmative view of the question is strongly supported by Mr. J. H. Linville, Civil Engineer, and by Clarke, Reeves & Co., of the Phœnixville Bridge Works. Mr. Linville says that having carefully examined the plans, and investigated the strains to which the parts would be subjected under railway traffic, he is fully convinced that if the work be faithfully executed according to the designs and specifications of strains and loads, it will possess the requisite strength and stability to meet all the requirements of a railway for rapid transit in large cities. Clarke, Reeves & Co. are equally emphatic in favor of the project from an engineering point of view, and go into details to show that a structure can be put up which will be as safe when the supports span the street as if they came directly from the ground under it, although necessarily the indirect support is more expensive. This is valuable testimony in favor of Mr. Gilbert's project, which the company claim will solve the difficulty of rapid transit in the City of New-York. They contend that the structure will not only afford a comfortable, safe, and speedy transit from one end of the City to the other, but that it will be an ornament to the streets through which it passes.

A NEW LODGING-HOUSE FOR NEWSBOYS.

The Children's Aid Society will open the new building at the corner of New Chambers and William streets on Thursday next as a lodging-house for newsboys. J. E. Williams, Wm. C. Bryant, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Potter, and Mr. W. A. Booth will deliver addresses, and the children of the Italian school, under charge of the society, will furnish music.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

One of the most welcome revivals of the season took place last night at Wallack's Theatre. This was the production of Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama of "Central Park." An audience filling every seat in the theatre testified to the popularity of this drama. "Central Park's" four years' absence from the stage caused it to receive the welcome of an old friend. Admirable as all the revivals have been during the season, we can recall nothing which has produced more hearty enjoyment than the performance of last night. If the object of a comic drama be to provoke shouts of laughter and salvos of applause, "Central Park" is the best production of this kind seen in New-York for many years. From the rising of the curtain to its fall, which, by the way, was at a rather late hour, the enthusiasm and hilarity of the audience never for one moment abated. The drama is too familiar to call for any attention here. But the scenery was all new, and the scenic artists deserve the highest encomiums for their elaborate and skillful efforts to illustrate the incidents of last night's performance. The "sets" in the two last acts were really admirable, and deserved all the applause they received. The acting of the piece was perfect. Everybody entered into the spirit of the uproarious fun of the piece, the vivacity of Mr. Wallack alone, in *Wyndham Otis*, being sufficient to have carried an ordinary five-act piece to a happy termination. That sterling and always welcome actress, Mrs. John Sefton, made her reappearance last night, and in the part of Miss *Hooligan* gave us one of those rare bits of character acting for which this lady is famous, at least in New-York. Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, and Miss Jeffreys—Lewis also sustained prominent parts in the drama, and with a few other ladies and gentleman made up a cast as complete as any with which Central Park has been played since its first production.

THE "PULLMAN SYSTEM" OF RAILWAY CARS—TRIAL TRIP ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

From the Railway Service Gazette, London, Feb. 23, 1874.

Last Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2:30 P. M., two of Mr. Pullman's famous palace cars, named respectively "Midland" and "Leo," left St. Pancras Station, Midland Railway, on a special excursion to Bedford, for the purpose of allowing railway Directors and other persons directly interested in railway matters to judge of the great improvement in traveling effected by the system which has long been in vogue in America. A select party of about twenty accepted the invitations issued by the Pullman Palace Car Company. Among the visitors (for whom a champagne luncheon had been provided in the "sleeping car") were gentlemen interested in the Russian and other foreign railways, as well as the conductors and representatives of the railway press, including the editor of this journal. Sir Daniel Gooch and Mr. Forbes were also present. An early opportunity will soon be afforded for the representatives of the general press to make public the results of a second trip, when more cars will be provided. The two cars which were used on Saturday were examples of the day system as well as of the "sleeping cars" intended to be employed on the Midland Railway. For traveling by day the saloon carriages, or "parlor cars," as they are termed, will be used. For night traveling, or for a long continuous journey, the sleeping cars afford every facility for comfortable traveling by day as well as by night. Tables are provided, on which refreshments can be served, or on which cards, chess, or other games may be played. These at night are removed, and the seats, with the addition of an extra cushion, form a very excellent bed. Above these, by turning a screw in the side of the carriage, commodious beds are let down, so that the whole carriage forms a large sleeping apartment. For families and private parties there are two or three separate divisions fitted up on the same principle, in which perfect privacy can be enjoyed. Lavatories and other comforts are supplied, and every care has been taken to turn every inch of space to advantage. The cars are beautifully furnished, while the decorations and hanging lamps are most graceful in style and of most admirable workmanship. We cannot help congratulating railway travelers on the fact that the "Pullman" system is at last being adopted in England.

It was devised to increase railway traveling by supplying the obvious want of more luxurious cars; to save time by allowing night traveling and long continuous journeys in all seasons without fatigue and loss of sleep; to avoid the delay, inconvenience, and expense of changing cars, without the objectional alternative to the railway companies of letting their cars go off their own lines; to restrict the society of passengers to a more select class, and to encourage the taking of first-class tickets; to provide responsible agents to whom may be intrusted the charge of ladies, children, and invalids, from the beginning to the end of a journey; to increase the protection of human life by providing cars capable of resisting the usual effects of collision &c.

That these expectations were realized is best illustrated by the success of the "Pullman Palace Car Company." Beginning in 1867 with but thirty-seven cars, it has now in successful operation about 700, of which 119 were added last year. These cars traverse all the principal lines of railway in America, and the company's contracts cover a mileage of upward of 30,000 miles. Upon these lines traveling has increased largely, and journeys of business men are almost entirely confined to the night, thus avoiding the tedium of oft-repeated journeys, saving valuable time and expense of hotels. Much of the business heretofore done by correspondence is now more satisfactorily and quickly accomplished in person. Pleasure traveling on the part of families has there become a prominent feature of railway business.

The following is a summary of the "Pullman contract," as made with the principal railway companies in America, and with the Midland Railway Company of England: The Pullman Company furnishes, at its own expense, the cars complete, two employes to each, (a conductor and a servant,) keeps in good order and repair, and renews and improves the carpets, upholstery, and bedding, and receives as its only compensation the extra price voluntarily paid by the traveler for the privilege of riding in them. The railway company transports the cars, lights, warms, and keeps them in order and repair except as above mentioned, (being only a part of that which the company must in any case do with its own carriages,) and receives from the traveler the whole of the usual first-class fare. In a word, the railway company pays nothing to the Pullman Company for the use of its large capital, many valuable patents, and great experience. It pays nothing for the time, labor, and expense of the trial. It is saved the cost and interest of the carriages which it must otherwise have for carrying its passengers, while its traffic and revenue are inevitably increased through the greater comforts afforded by the Pullman Company. After all this, if the railway company find it has given a contract of value any time within a year, when the risk would be passed and the value determined, it may possess itself of half the future benefits by simply paying the Pullman Company for half the cost of the cars at that time in operation under the contract.

We must admit that it would be difficult to devise a basis more favorable to the railway company.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK.

ABSTRACT OF LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER VAN NORT TO MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has sent a communication to Mayor Havemeyer in relation to his letter to the Governor on the subject of the improvement of the Riverside and other avenues. The Commissioner says that many of the Mayor's statements are at variance with the facts, and that his objections to the bill on the subject now before the Legislature are unfounded. As to the Mayor's objection that the bill provides for the work being done by days' labor, the Commissioner replies that the Common Council passed ordinances to that effect, and that the Mayor's veto of the ordinances did not include anything relating to days' work, but was based on the doubts he entertained as to which department had a right to proceed with the work. He also states that the Controller, when Park Commissioner, carried on the works of the Central Park Commission by days' labor. Mr. Van Nort next refers to the Mayor's statement that the bill transfers the proposed works from the Department of Public Parks to the Department of Public Works. To this he replies that the objection is wholly without foundation, as there is no law on the statute books authorizing the Department of Parks to construct any road or avenue not within the immediate vicinity of a public park. The Common Council alone (he says) has the right to order the regulating, grading, paving, &c., of any street or avenue of the City, and if by express legislative grant the right to execute the work is not in his (Mr. Van Nort's) department, the Common Council can authorize the department to execute the same. Mr. Van Nort then denies the Mayor's statement that the roads and avenues covered by the bill extend to upward of fifteen miles, and says the works do not exceed four miles of road-making. He closes his letter by saying that although the Mayor stated that he had received many complaints as to how the work was performed in his department, he never communicated with him on the subject.

LABOR TROUBLES IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., March 23.—Serious disturbances are reported in the vicinity of Gowan, Montcalm County, caused by the efforts of raftsmen to destroy dams on Flat River. The Sheriff of Montcalm County has called on the State authorities for assistance to preserve the peace. The Governor has ordered a company of militia to be sent from Grand Rapids to the scene of the trouble by special train.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

THE POLICE CALLED OUT TO PRESERVE ORDER.

NEW-JERSEY MILITIA HELD IN READINESS—THE STRIKERS SUPPLANTED BY OTHER MEN—ANOTHER STRIKE ORGANIZED.

The strike among the freight-handlers of the Erie Railway was severely checked, yesterday, when the company put on about 500 new hands to take the places of the recalcitrant workmen. Some one had contrived to impress the New-Jersey authorities with the belief or fear that violence would be manifested on the part of the strikers toward the new men who were to be employed in their stead, and, as a precaution, a force of 100 policemen was ordered to assemble at the Erie freight-yards, Jersey City, at 8 o'clock, to protect the substitutes and the company's property from injury. A force of special Deputy Sheriffs, fifty in number, was sworn in also, and the First Brigade New-Jersey State Militia, under command of Major Hart, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, at their armory in Hoboken, for emergent service. The railway company had made arrangements on Saturday for the employment, if necessary, of 1,000 men, procured chiefly through advertisements in the newspapers, and it was decided on Sunday that they should assemble on Monday at the freight docks, foot of Chambers street, on the New-York side, and be conveyed by steamer to the Pavonia freight docks. This plan was resorted to so that they might not be subjected to violence or abuse by the strikers on their way through the streets. In accordance with this programme, 100 Jersey City Policemen, under the command of Chief Champney and Capt. Van Riper, marched to the freight yards yesterday morning, and in fifteen minutes the force was posted in squads about the premises, so as to command every approach. The air was biting cold and the strong, gusty wind made the duty anything but pleasant. A few gangs of strikers, in parties of ten or twenty, but not numbering more than 150 in all, showed themselves, but they manifested no unfriendly spirit toward anybody. Indeed, they seemed too abject in spirits and demeanor to give trouble, and stood with their hands in their moneyless pockets, under the lee of fences and wood-piles, in many cases talking to the policemen concerning the situation.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the propeller-barge carrying the new hands arrived from the New-York side, and the men, after landing, were assembled in the westward-bound freight-house on the Long Dock. Here they were told off in gangs, and assigned in charge of foremen to various docks, and in thirty minutes from the time of their landing the entire party was at work. Some very long freight-trains had been already made up and backed into the dock sheds, alongside of which lay the barges filled with merchandise of all descriptions waiting to be unladen. The workmen were provided with hand trucks and went to work in a very lusty, though, perhaps, inexpert manner; and the clatter of wheels, and the rumbling of heavy bales, boxes, and barrels, as they were being tumbled into the cars, added to the rush and bustle of the moving throng, gave the depot an appearance of extraordinary activity. Meantime, the few bands of strikers lounging in the cold on the outskirts of the yards heard of the arrival of the new men, and dropped away, one after another, to reflect on the folly of organizing strikes in a time like the present, when unskilled, and even skilled labor is abundant and clamorous for employment all over the country. Most of the new men were Germans, but comparatively few of them were of the raw Castle Garden sort. It was evident by the dress and personal appearance of many of the men that they were persons who had not been accustomed to rough work such as this, but necessity had made them masters of the situation, and, even if some of them did wear beaver overcoats and lavender pants, that told of more prosperous times gone by, they manifested no disposition to spare either clothes or muscle in their newly-adopted occupation. As a body there was much pleasant feeling and laughter indulged in, inspired no doubt by the fact that they were pleased at last to have found employment.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Gaddis, General Freight Agent of the company, met a number of the strikers at the yards, and told them that the company was willing to pay seventeen and a half cents an hour, and that it would not make any other terms or concessions, as all the men required could be obtained at that rate. Also that the company had prepared a list of all the strikers on the New-York side, where the movement originated, and that they would never again be taken into its service, though the Jersey City men would be employed if they chose to accept these rates.

Of course, no compromise was made on this statement, as the Jersey City strikers, to begin with, are not satisfied with this compensation, and, in addition, make it one of the points of demand that the New-Yorkers shall also be reinstated.

Mr. Northrup, foreman of the Pavonia freight yard, informed the reporter that the company was making out lists of the men engaged in the New-York strike, to forwarded to all the foremen in the company's service, with instructions that none of the men embraced in the lists shall ever again be employed on any part of the line. It is thought that this policy will have the effect of deterring men hereafter from hasty embarkation in such projects, as well as from originating them.

Quite a large amount of freight has accumulated on the company's hands, but it is thought that it will be all moved in the course of forty-eight hours, as extraordinary exertions will be put forth with that object. On Saturday afternoon arrangements were made by which freights were kept moving, by sending them to the company's depots at Piermont and Newburg for westward transit. Plenty of men were available at these points. To all appearances the strike was ended last night, on the completion of the first day's work by the new men, but during the afternoon some facts were developed which show the possibility of still greater embarrassment to the company. Among the men employed in the freight depots is a class known as "checkers," "callers," and "assorters." It is the duty of these men to personally direct the laborers in unloading the barges and loading the cars. They are men of experience, who have graduated from the class of laborers, and understand the assorting, moving, and storage of freight, and direct the laborers as they leave the barges where to place the goods so that no confusion of consignments may ensue. They are paid at the rate of $75 per month. Yesterday overtures were made to these men urging them not to desert the cause of labor, but to show their manhood by giving up the bread and butter which their families need, so as to join their lot with the "outs." It is not believed, however, that these men will forsake their duty to their own families by joining in a movement which has thus far been demonstrated as indiscreet and inopportune. The parties making these overtures concluded by threatening "dire vengeance" against the "checkers" and "callers" if they declined participation, which seems to suggest that it might be surrendering "manhood" to submit to such threats and intimidation.

Mr. Silkman, agent for westward-bound freights, stated yesterday that the company could not afford to pay the price demanded, as business on the road was considerably reduced as compared with last year's, a fact principally due to the dilatoriness of Congress in its action on the finance question. Chicago had been virtually tied up by it, for merchants West and merchants East naturally felt some share of interest in this question, and would not ship freights in either direction until they knew on what basis they were doing it.

The new men quit work at six o'clock last night and were returned to New-York City by the propeller which took them over to Jersey City yesterday morning. No disturbances took place beyond the fact that one man, a German, was beaten in the upper end of the freight yards, near the engine shops, shortly before 1 o'clock. This man was not in the gang of new men, nor connected with them, but it is supposed that the strikers took him for an enemy, as he spoke German, and most of the new men are Germans also. The strikers are Irishmen to a man. No arrests were made, as the assault was made in a secluded place, remote from the police pickets. At noon the railway company furnished the new hands with a lunch brought over from New-York on the propeller barge.

Last night, in consequence of information received, Chief Champney concluded to keep the full detail of police on duty all night, to guard against incendiarism or any molestation of the property of the company, and to protect the large quantities of freight at the docks and in the sheds. This morning at 7 o'clock the new hands will be taken across to Jersey City again to resume work, and the Police will be present again to protect them, it being considered that the most effective way of breaking the strike is by showing the strikers that their places can be filled, and by showing the new men that they can be properly protected.

At the east-bound freight terminus and depot, foot of Chambers street, New-York, 150 new men were put to work yesterday, and were thoroughly protected. A detachment of sixty policemen, drawn from the Third and Fifth Precincts, was present to prevent any demonstration, and the strikers gave them a wide berth. Capt. Williamson and Sergt. Walsh were ultimately in command. Capt. Burt, superintendent of laborers at this depot, informed the reporter that fully 1,000 men had applied to him during the day for employment, the majority of them being good, sturdy fellows.

Toward evening, when the Jersey City workmen were expected to return, on board the barge, to this City, the Police force at the foot of Chambers and Duane streets was strengthened, and several reserve squads were held in readiness at Broadway and Chambers street and other convenient points, to prevent attack being made on them by the strikers as they were returning from labor. No attack was made, however.

Another strike was precipitated yesterday afternoon at the Erie Company's flour freight depot, at Pier No. 8 East River. There were about seventy-five men employed at these sheds, and their places will be filled by new men this morning. Capt. Burt yesterday referred many of the men who applied to him for work to Pier No. 8 at 7 o'clock this morning, and stated that if 7,500, instead of seventy-five, were wanted, they could be had readily. Late yesterday the railway company came to the determination that they would not re-employ any of the strikers, either in Jersey City or New-York.

LORD & TAYLOR'S SPRING OPENING.

Fashion was in a flurry yesterday. It forgot its customary repose, lost its balance for a season, and was in a fervor of excitement quite inconsistent with its usual elegant languor. And all this was because of Lord & Taylor's Spring "opening." This is an event which is no way to be underestimated. It is of vastly greater importance than dozens of the matters which the patronage of fashionable people promotes to that exalted condition laconically expressed by the term "the rage." Neither is it an event of sudden accomplishment. If it be true, and it seems a quite reasonable proposition, that Rome wasn't built in a day, so is it equally true that Lord & Taylor's "opening" could never be successfully crowded into that brief span of our duration. It takes just three days to carry it through satisfactorily, and so yesterday was but the opening of the "opening" which will be completed by to-morrow evening, the presumption being that by that time everybody with fashionable pretensions will have made an inspection of the Spring novelties. An event which is deemed to be of such magnitude and interest in its own special direction was of course duly celebrated yesterday. All day long, carriages were being driven up to the splendid store at Broadway and Twentieth street; ladies were moving into, and out of, and through the building in a continuous stream, elevators were doing perpetual business, courteous gentlemen were having their courtesy taxed to the uttermost, and obliging milliners were doubtless pardonably wishing that the whole affair was in that condition of accomplishment which is described as "passed into history." In the reception-room, where the Spring novelties in the matter of dresses were exhibited, the crowd was greatest, but the millinery department was also largely visited, and due attention was given to those delightful hats and charming bonnets, and other artistic contrivances in the matter of head-gear which have no special appellation, but which fulfill the double conditions of both. All the latest novelties in dresses were exhibited in the reception-room. They were of every variety in style, texture, and color. It may possibly be (as by a special fiction nothing is supposed to be impossible) that some fastidious lady visitor might not have found anything suited to her particular ideal, but it seems strange if in that array of elegant toilets there could not be discovered some plumage which would please the most exacting. The dresses were exhibited in the usual way on lay figures, but when any intending purchaser wished to see them displayed on a more animated model this was accomplished to their satisfaction in the inner arcana attached to the reception-room. They embrace every style of dress which society is in the habit of patronizing—bridal dresses, evening dresses, dinner, carriage, reception, and walking dresses. There is one bridal dress on view which attracted a great deal of attention. Its value is set down at the modest sum of $1,500, and as this is a pretty fair figure for a costume which a lady does not usually require more than once in a life-time it may be fairly assumed that it is of some pretension. The dress proper is made of white satin and white faille silk, and is covered with point appliqué lace, the lace being, it appears, the most costly part of the bridal costume. Another bridal dress of rose-pink satin also attracted a good deal of attention. The value of this is $1,200. It is not to be inferred, however, from these exceptional figures that the general cost is at all prohibitive. Very elegant costumes of suitable texture and color can be purchased at quite reasonable and even popular prices. The colors for the season have for the most part a sombre inclining, black, solid gray, and two shades of gray being the prevailing hues for street wear. A few new shades have been introduced, of which the principal are the *Tour de Surenne* and the heliotrope. The materials are for the most part silks, satins, cashmeres, and camel's hair, and the trimmings most in favor are *passementerie* lace. The De Medicis, the Marie Antoinette, and the Henry III. are the principal styles. The head-dresses are chiefly white and black chip hats, with orniture, of course, suited to a variety of tastes. A very much admired style of hat at the opening yesterday was a white chip French, (imported,) ornamented with an ostrich feather with bird attached, crape lace plaiting in front, and flowers running from the front to the back. Another much admired hat or bonnet (for it serves the double purpose) is a recently imported French novelty. It has a beaded lace crown, surrounded with a coronet of jet, and with pink and yellow roses in front, on the left side, and also at the back. This head-dress is worn without strings. The stock of untrimmed hats displayed at the opening yesterday was exceptionally large, and some beautiful specimens of riding-hats were the subject of frequent and enthusiastic comment.

CHARLES SUMNER AND THE GERMANS.

At the last meeting of the German Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The death of Senator Charles Sumner is deplored throughout the entire land as a national calamity.

Resolved, That this body hereby records its respect and admiration for him as a stateman, spotless patriot, an exalted philanthropist, who believed in the political and social equality of all men, and who defended the principles of this creed unfalteringly throughout a long career of honorable political strife.

Make the Skin Soft and Transparent by producing a healthy action. Do not obstruct by Powders or Opaque Washes. BURNETT'S KALLISTON is clean, fragrant, and harmless, and really beneficial to an inactive skin, differing from all other cosmetics.—*Advertisement.*

First in Rank among the Perfumes of the age stands the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." All druggists keep it, and "PHALON INVIGORATOR" for the hair, 75c. and $1 50.—*Advertisement.*

THE "ELASTIC TRUSS" sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption—A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I had suffered from catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New-York City, I was attacked with bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My bronchial trouble remained and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the 1st of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and am entirely free from catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease, Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

Post Office Box No. 507, Rochester N. Y.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Take at once BROWNS BRONCHIAL TROCHES, let the cold, cough, or irritation of the throat be ever so slight.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

For a First-class Dress or Business Hat, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Sunday, March 22, SEAMAN ALLAIRE, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. Philip Allaire, No. 636 Greenwich st., on Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

BALL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 21, ANN LESLEY BALL, in the 78th year of her age, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Blackall William Ball.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary S. Ball, No. 460 Bergen st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOILLEAU.—On Sunday, 8th inst., at her residence in Paris, SUSAN TAYLOR VIRGINIA MACDOWELL BENTON, daughter of the late Senator Thomas H. Benton, and wife of Baron Charles Henri Philip Gauldrée Boilleau, aged 39 years.

BRAMHALL.—At Bayonne, N. J., on Sunday, March 22, EMILY, widow of the late Moses B. Bramhall, in the 55th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Bayonne, on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 11:15 A. M. Train by New-Jersey Central Railroad leaves ferry at foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M.

COPPINS.—On Monday, March 23, of consumption, RUTH A., second daughter of Thos. H. and Isabella T. Coppins.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHEW.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on 21st inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, McRee Swift, Mrs. ABBY HORTENSE, relict of Thomas I. Chew, formerly of the United States Navy, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral services at Church of St. John the Evangelist, New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, March 24, 2:30 P. M.; interment at Green-Wood Cemetery on Wednesday, 25th, at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at Cortlandt Street Ferry at 10 A. M. of Wednesday.

DEMAREST.—At Union Church, Albany County, N. Y., on Saturday, the 21st inst., Rev. WILLIAM DEMAREST.

Funeral at Union Church, on Tuesday, at 11 A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

GURNEE.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on the evening of the 23d inst., DANIEL S. GURNEE, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HERRIOT.—At Yonkers, on the morning of Sunday, 22d inst., IDA, wife of Warren Herriot, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Robins.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday, 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the trains which leave Thirtieth street at 1 o'clock, and Forty-second street at 2 P. M.

KANE.—At his residence, in this City, on the 22d March, DE LANCEY KANE, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at St. Clement's Church, Amity st., corner Macdougal st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10:45 o'clock A. M.

KEELER.—At Bedford, N. Y., March 23, Miss MARY J., daughter of the late Dr. Walter Keeler, in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at St. Matthew's Church on Wednesday, March 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KENNEDY.—In New-Orleans, on Tuesday, March 17, BEVERLY CHEW, eldest son of Kate Chew and Judge T. H. Kennedy.

LAW.—On Sunday morning, March 22, after a short illness, ANNIE PERRY, eldest daughter of Henry W. and Adeline P. Law.

Funeral services on Tuesday, at 3:30 P. M., at the house. Accessible by Harlem cars to Williams' Bridge.

LATHROP.—On Sunday evening, March 22, EMILY BLACKWELL, youngest daughter of Joshua and Emily R. Lathrop, aged 6 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of her parents, Astoria, Long Island.

MARSHALL.—On Monday morning, the 23d inst., after a short illness, at his father's residence in this City, Rev. ALBERT A. MARSHALL, of Matteawan.

Notice of funeral services in to-morrow morning's paper.

MILLWARD.—On Sunday morning, March 22, SUSAN M., beloved wife of James Millward, and daughter of Rev. Stephen Wilkins, aged 41 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Hope Lodge, No. 244, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 520 Henry st., corner of Union, Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 3 P. M.

MORGAN.—At his residence, No. 58 West 22d st., Monday, March 23, DANIEL MORGAN, aged 86.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PORTER.—On Monday, March 23, Lieut. WILLIAM F. PORTER, Sixty-second New-York Volunteers.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—In this City, Monday morning, March 23, ADON SMITH, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 412 Madison av., corner 48th st., on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M.

SPENCER.—At the residence of his father, No. 112 East 24th st., on Sunday, March 22, 1874, JESSE ARTHUR SPENCER, in the 24th year of his age, youngest son of Rev. Dr. J. A. Spencer, Professor in the College of the City of New-York, and Sarah J. E. Loutrel Spencer.

The friends of the family and the members of "K" Company, Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., near 5th av., on Wednesday, March 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives of the family are invited to meet at the house at 12:30 P. M.

WADE.—In Springfield, N. J., on the 22d inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, James Farrow, MARY, widow of Jonas Wade, of the former place.

Relatives and friends of the family, also friends of her son, William Wade, of this City, are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 25, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Millburn for the Morris and Essex Railroad trains, leaving Barclay st. at 11:20 and Christopher st. at 11:15. Returning trains leave for New-York at 3:59 P. M.

WYANT.—On Sunday, March 22, of apoplexy, JANE F., widow of George M. Wyant, aged 58 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 344 West 35th st., on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

WILLETS.—Third month, 22d, 1874, MARY E. WILLETS, only daughter of Stephen T. and Mary S. Willets, aged 13 months.

Funeral to take place on fourth day, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 25 Lefferts place, Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE!—SAVED from a premature grave by Nature's only specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER. The deadly Bright's Disease, and its fatal follower, Dropsy, conquered. The author of the accompanying letter, Rev. Frank Duncan Jaudon, is one of the few preachers of physical as well as Christian truths:

No. 110 EAST 56TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1874.

Dr. A. Hawley Heath:

DEAR SIR: It is with a greatful heart to Almighty God, "the giver of every good and perfect gift," that I submit to you a detailed statement of the benefit I received from the use of Bethesda Water. In the Summer of 1872 I was attacked with bilious intermittent fever, which lasted some weeks. After my recovery, I noticed, on the 23d of September, that my feet and ankles were swelling very much. I also had pains in my legs, making it difficult to walk, and a constant nausea, accompanied with an exceedingly bad taste in my mouth. Having consulted my physician I found I had an attack of Bright's disease of the kidneys. By his advice I went, on the 16th of October, to St. Luke's Hospital, New-York where I was likewise told I had Bright's. I had the best medical attendance, and was kept on a milk diet until the 3d of November. The swelling had greatly increased, and I had entirely lost the use of my feet and legs; it was impossible for me to stand. My breathing was greatly affected. The doctors told me the dropsy had reached the right lung, and I was obliged to be propped up straight in bed in order to breathe at all freely. My scrotum was so hydroceled it measured 16½ inches round, obliging me to wear a suspensory bandage. I began to use the Bethesda Spring Water the 3d of November, changing my diet. I drank a large glass of the water every hour, day and night, making about a gallon in twenty-four hours. On the 4th, there was a perceptible change for the better, the sweating reduced, and I felt so much better. I sat up in a chair for an hour; I continued to improve so rapidly. I was able to walk about the room on the 12th. On the 15th, I went out for a short time, and continued to mend without any relapse; and on the 12th of December left the hospital, having reduced the quantity of Bethesda to one glass per day. I had an analysis of my urine made at three different times, after leaving the hospital, and was told all the albumen and tube casts had disappeared, and I have had no return of the disease. Dry cupping, hot-air baths, and all medical treatment prior to the use of the Bethesda failed to arrest the onward progress of the disease. When I went to the hospital I was carried, it being impossible to walk, and those who saw me thought I could not live to get out. As the Bethesda Water has made a permanent cure for me I heartily recommend its use to any and all affected with kidney trouble. Yours, very truly,

F. DUNCAN JAUDON.

P. S.—I forgot to mention I had great difficulty at first to pass water, and then only in small quantities, but after I began drinking the Bethesda the quantity nearly doubled in 24 hours, and was normal in two days, so that all difficulty and trouble passed away. F. D. J.

Pamphlets, with treatment, free. Offices for ladies and gentlemen, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

MASS-MEETING IN THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

NATIONAL FINANCES.
THE CALL FOR THE MEETING.

We, the undersigned, request the citizens of New-York to assemble in the Cooper Institute on some evening to be hereafter designated, to give expression to their opinions on the questions affecting the national finances, and to enter their protest against the delay of Congress in concluding effective legislation on this subject. We hereby further request that William Cullen Bryant, George Opdyke, William M. Vermilye, Elliot C. Cowdin, Ethan Allen, B. B. Sherman, Isaac Sherman, John E. Williams, Henry M. Taber, William T. Blodgett, William Libby, and Cyrus W. Field act as an Executive Committee to carry out the objects of this call.

John Jacob Astor, Stuart Brown, Wm. Butler Duncan, John Taylor Johnson, S. L. M. Barlow, August Belmont, Peter Cooper, J. Pierpont Morgan, Morris K. Jesup, Lloyd Aspinwall, James Brown, Robert L Stuart, and about 3,000 others.

In accordance with the above call, a mass-meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1874, at 8 o'clock. William Cullen Bryant will preside.

The following eminent speakers have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Hon. Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts; Hon. John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts; Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. Dolton Cox, of Ohio; Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Simeon B. Chittenden, A. A. Low, Isaac H. Bailey; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Hon. Orville H. Browning, of Illinois; Hon. Horace White, of Illinois; Hon. Montgomery Blair, of the District of Columbia; Hon. Francis Kernan, of New-York; Hon. F. Fraley, of Philadelphia; Hon. Charles O'Conor, Hon. Parke Godwin, William Wood, and Elliot C. Cowdin.

GEO. OPDYKE,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
HENRY M. TABER, Secretary of Executive Committee.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 28, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EXPANSE OF HEAVEN.
A SERIES OF ESSAYS
On the
WONDERS OF THE FIRMAMENT,
By R. A. PROCTOR, A. B.
12mo, Cloth. $2 00.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Importer and Publisher,
No. 23 Murray st. and No. 27 Warren.
, Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

JUST PUBLISHED!—"LOHENGRIN" AND "Aida," arranged by Chas. Wels, 75c. each; "Fille de Mme. Angot," Cramer, 35c.; "Waltz," "Galop," and "Lancers," 35c. each; "Summer's Funeral March," (lithograph,) 40c.; "Marguerite," Valse, Gottschalk, 75c. [illegible] & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 23, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold a three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.4 by 100.5, situate on East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 137.6 feet east of Lexington avenue, for $5,000 over and above mortgage, amounting with interest to $11,000, making the total price realized $16,000. The purchaser was Julius Weiner. The sale announced by the same auctioneer of four lots, with building, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-ninth street, and two houses and lots on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, west of Second avenue, was postponed indefinitely. The legal sale, in charge of Allen, Dooley & Henriques, of a stable and lot on East Forty-first street, west of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to April 2. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day are the following:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, executor's sale of the three-story and attic brick house, 20.11 by 40.9, with lot 100.3 feet deep, No. 241 Bleecker street, east side, 190.11 feet north of Carmine street; also, the two-story and attic brick house, with lot, 22 by 77.6, No. 12 West Houston street, (Hamersley place,) south side, 22 feet east of Congress street; also, by order of the same executors, the following property, located in Brooklyn, E. D., The three-story brick house and lot No. 29 South Fourth street, north side, between First and Second streets; lot 20 by 109 feet. The two three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 56 and 58 Hope street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth streets; lots about 20 by 90 feet. The six two and three story frame houses and lots Nos. 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, and 166 Powers street, south side, between Graham avenue and Ewen street, varying in width from 18.9 to 25 feet by 75 feet deep; and a vacant lot on the north side of Grand street, 150 feet west of Graham avenue, 25 by 105 feet.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, executor's sale of two lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, south side, between St. Nicholas and Tenth avenues, and two lots, with two-story brick cottage and stable thereon, on West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of the premises Nos. 727 and 729 Washington street, east side, between Hammond and Bank streets, embracing two lots, together in size 36 by 80.4 by 41.4 by 91.7, with buildings thereon.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, executor's sale of a three-story and basement brick store and tenement, with lot 19.1 by 48.5 by 23.2 by 34.8, on Fulton street, Brooklyn, extending through to Lafayette avenue, east of St. Felix street, known as No. 638 Fulton street and No. 47 Lafayette avenue. Also, public auction sales of the following Brooklyn building lots: Schenck street, west side, 90 feet south of Park avenue, three lots; Steuben street, west side, 90 feet south of Park avenue, three lots; Grand avenue, east side, 90 feet south of Park avenue, three lots; Steuben street, west side, 400 feet north of Myrtle avenue, one lot; Steuben street, east side, 975 feet north of Park avenue, one lot; Steuben street, west side, 275 feet north of Myrtle avenue, one lot; Park avenue and Schenck street, north-east corner, gore lot; Central avenue and Jacob street, southerly corner, two full lots, and Central avenue and Magnolia street, northerly corner, four lots. Also, public auction sales of the following Williamsburg property: No. 98 Graham avenue, north-east corner Seigel, late Marshall, street, three-story, attic, and extension frame house, full lot; No. 164 Ainslie street, south side, between Leonard and Lorrimer street, large three-story and cellar house, fitted up for French flats, full lot, cottage on rear; No. 139 Ten Eyck street, late Wyckoff street, four-story brick store and house; No. 273 Ewen street, west side, fifty feet north of Ainslie street, two cottage houses, front and rear, on a full lot; No. 261 Withers street, two-story frame house and lot; No. 143 Norman avenue, Greenpoint, two-story high-stoop brick basement house, neatly finished, with improvements, and lot.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, MARCH 23.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, East 57th st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of Lexington av., lot 18.6x100.5	$16,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 21.

Bedford st., No. 36, e. s., 75 ft. n. of Carmine st., 25x75	$9,700
Bowery, No. 15½, e. s., 150 ft. s. of Bayard st., 29.6x100, ½ part; Water st., No. 612, n. s., 158.8 ft. e. of Montgomery st., 25x64.5	20,000
Murray st., No. 59, 25x87.6	36,000
Same property	36,000
Prince st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Sullivan st., 25x100	14,000
25th st., n. s., 559.2 ft. w. of 7th av., 20.6x98.9	20,000
31st st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th av., 24.6x98.9	20,500
50th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x100.5, ½ part	3,500
77th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.2	5,000
110th st., s. s., 87 ft. w. of 4th av., 21x100.11	10,000
111th st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 175x100.11; 112th st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x100.11; 112th st., s. s., 182 ft. w. of Avenue A, 136x100.11; 112th st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; 112th st., n. s., 184.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 83.4x100.11; 113th st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 125x100.11	241,000
153d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Morris av., 25x100, Morrisania	2,600
Lexington av., w. s., 86 ft. n. of 37th st., 18.9x100	24,500
1st av., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 3d st., 40x100, Woodlawn Heights	3,000
1st av., w. s., 180 ft. n. of 115th st., 21.10x70	20,000
1st av., n. e. corner of 37th st., 49.4x125, ½ part	5,000

LEASES RECORDED.

4th av., No. 159, 5 years, per year	$1,000
4th av., No. 135, 3 years, per year	2,900
4th av., No. 785, 3 years, per year	2,500
8th av., e. s., 93.4 ft. n. of 26th st., 66x109, 20 years, per year	2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JAMES PRICE,
REAL ESTATE NEGOTIATOR,
NO. 200 HUDSON ST.
(Established over thirty years.)
Offers for sale and to rent every description of real and leasehold properties in City or country. Management of estates a specialty.

FOR SALE.—FOUR THREE-STORY AND HIGH-basement brown-stone-front dwelling houses, good undercellar, 18x50, south side 124th st., between 1st and 2d avs.; one three-story and high basement and undercellar brick and brown stone, No. 441 East 118th st.; one three-story and high-basement brown-stone-front dwelling, first-class, corner of Lexington av. and 128th st.; all of the above have all the modern improvements; one three-story and basement brick and brown-stone dwelling house, 16.8x38 feet, north side 113th st., between 1st and 2d avs.; one two-story frame cottage, No. 345 East 118th st.; four lots on the west side of 8th av., between 126th and 127th sts., 100x100; three lots on the north side of 127th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; all of the above will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to THOMAS B. TAPPEN, No. 2,279 3d av.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE EXTRA-sized house No. 12 West 10th st., near 5th av.; the house is 32x65, has fourteen sleeping-rooms, two parlors, handsome large-sized dining-room, music-room, and all conveniences of a first-class house; it will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term of years; $40,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

NO. 8 WEST 36TH ST.—FOR SALE—THE beautiful well-built four-story brown-stone house, No. 8 West 36th st., just west of 5th av.; it is 16.8 by 65 feet, well built and arranged, frescoed, thoroughly overhauled, and in perfect order throughout; lot 98.9; will be sold with the expensive mirrors, gas-fixtures, and cornices. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLINGS well located in the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards; houses in good order, replete with every convenience and improvement; prices from $10,500 to $20,000; easy terms. Also, several medium, first-class, three and four-story stone-front houses on best streets south of the Park. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

A BARGAIN.—THREE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses; all hard-wood finished; West 62d st., 124 feet west of Boulevard; corner, $27,000; other two, $23,000; also a first-class four story brown stone at the Park entrance, No. 308 West 58th st. Apply to WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st., builder and owner.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 18x63, lot 100 5-12, No. 220 West 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av., just completed, in perfect order for immediate occupancy; cabinet finish in parlor and dining-room; terms easy. Inquire of W. H. GEDNEY, Builder, No. 143 West 40th st.

FOR SALE—WEST 36TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., north side, a full-front brown-stone high-stoop house, built in the best manner, in perfect order throughout, frescoed and painted, hard wood finish; a most desirable house and in a splendid neighborhood. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

J. E. LEAYCRAFT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 668 8TH AV.
Selling, Renting, and Collecting carefully attended to. Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 56th st., near Lexington av.; finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price, fully and beautifully furnished, $25,000; unfurnished, $22,000. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE, WITH ample grounds, filled with fruit and shrubbery, stable and outhouses, 163d st., (West Morrisania,) five minutes walk from depot; will be sold at a bargain. D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th; 1, 19 East, 18 West 53d; 16 West 52d, 15 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.; also one on 54th st., between 6th and 7th av.; prices very low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses; Nos. 53 and 55 East 123d st., near Mount Morris square; terms easy. SUMNER E. STONE, No. 46 Exchange place.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR LEASE—[illegible] Atlantic dock, fronting East River, [illegible] Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NOS. 209 AND [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 35 West 45th st., to be sold at a low figure; completely furnished. To be seen only by permit of

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Ten three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front houses, just completed, on 92d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one of the best streets on the west side, and within 250 feet of the Central Park, which it overlooks.

The recent improvements make the west side the most desirable part of the City, and when rapid transit is adopted, it will bring this property within a few minutes of the City Hall. The present means of access are the Eighth avenue cars and the Grand Boulevard.

Houses are 20x50, with all modern improvements; will be sold on liberal terms, and at a price that make them an undoubted investment. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, office of James M. Hartshorne & Bro., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3, or W. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill," built in the best manner by days' work and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 13 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE four-story high stoop house, 20x60, on Lexington av., near Central Park, between 55th and 56th sts.; house new; lower part elegant cabinet finish; all modern improvements; with furniture, if desired; terms moderate. Apply to WM. J. HARDING, Room No. 36, fourth story, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS Mortgages.—The splendid double front four story and basement marble and stone building No. 185 Chatham st.; 28 feet front on Chatham and 23 feet fronting on New Bowery; terms easy. Apply on premises or to WILLIAM SCHWARZWAELDER, No. 9 East Broadway.

A VERY CHEERFUL RESIDENCE ON north side of 22d st., near 6th av., three story and large French roof; brick house 20.10x50; lot 100; in superb order; every room frescoed, papered, and painted to correspond; must be seen to be appreciated. For permits, apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

TWO BUILDING LOTS, FACING CENTRAL Park, 59th st., half way between the superb Fifth Avenue Plaza and Broadway Circle entrance into Central Park, commanding two and a half miles of magnificent views through Park, cheap. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—FOR sale, a magnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65, and extension, lot half the block; replete with the latest improvements; price low and terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—NEW BROWN-STONE DWELLING, 25 feet wide, on east side of Madison av., next to the south corner of 60th st., having now a fine view of Central Park. The cars through 59th st., crossing all other City roads, makes the location most convenient. Apply to ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE upon the Hudson River at Saugerties, N. Y.; about ninety acres of land; beautiful and extensive views of the river and Catskills; terms low. Address WM. V. S. BEEKMAN, Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick houses Nos. 177 and 179 West 4th st., near 6th av. For particulars apply to J. W. WESTERFIELD, No. 474 6th av., or JOHN BARBERIE, No. 77 South st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN.—PROSPECT PARK HOUSES for SALE and to LET, new, brown-stone fronts, from $13,000 to $20,000; lots for investment at low values, Park, Sterling, Lincoln places, Sackett and Union sts. S. LENOX TREDWELL, No. 117 Nassau st., Room No. 16. Flatbush av., four-story, stone-front store, rented to pay good interest, and will increase greatly in value; sold low to close estate.

I HAVE SEVERAL FRAME, BRICK, AND BROWN-stone houses, bought under foreclosure, from $2,000 to $10,000 each, good location, at a great sacrifice. Inquire immediately of WM. E. CHAPMAN, foot of Rodney st., Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU TRY

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 286 Greenwich st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished; one of the finest in the place; house 33 by 44, containing thirteen rooms, with Mansard slate roof; within five minutes' walk of the depot; all modern improvements; situated on high ground; views unsurpassed; grounds largely stocked with choicest fruit in bearing condition and shrubbery; grapes in variety; grounds about two acres; stable complete, with Mansard slate roof; never-failing stream of water across one corner of the lot; if not sold will be rented. The property can be seen at any time, particulars given, by addressing REAL ESTATE, Englewood, N. J.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities. Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

FOR SALE—AT MELVILLE, LONG ISLAND, A FARM of forty-five acres in good order; house, barn, and wagon-house; plenty of fruit, good well, cistern, and fence; school three-quarters of a mile, church about one mile; two and a half miles from South-side Railroad, and three and a half miles from the North-side Railroad; price, $6,500; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for two years. WM. L. WILLIAMS, No. 154 East 25th st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WEST-chester County, N. Y., handsomely-furnished cottage, with outbuildings and three to four acres of ground, with good water front, an extensive view of the Sound and adjacent country. Also, several building sites for sale adjoining the above. Inquire of J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, N. Y., or R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

A FAMILY IN SEARCH OF A GOOD, COMFORT-able home, in one of the finest locations on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, can find an old-fashioned brick house, with ten rooms, in prime order, one and a half blocks from the depot; plenty of shade, good garden, ample grounds, with stable. For sale or to rent; very desirable. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE CHEAP BY EX-ecutors, to close an estate, a two-story French-roof frame house, with extension; modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; lot 25x100 feet; located at No. 93 Wright st.; terms easy. Apply to KING & BOND, No. 791 Broad st., Newark, or WILLIAMS & POTTER, No. 229 Front st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—YONKERS, N. Y.—AN elegant country seat; seven acres; one of the most beautiful "villa sites" on the banks of the Hudson; house handsomely frescoed, and grounds in perfect order; furnished or unfurnished; stables, gas, Croton, furnace, &c. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 2,398 Post Office.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, pleasantly located, with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms; terms easy. D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson, an elegant furnished villa, with all modern improvements; three minutes from Mansfield av. Station; one hour from the City; cottages and lots for sale. Address CRAMMOND KENNEDY, No. 27 Park place, or L. & I. MANSFIELD, Nyack.

WHERE AND HOW TO LIVE.—IMPORTANT to all contemplating country homes. Pamphlets sent free; villas and cottages built; also for sale or to let. Address HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects, No. 194 Broadway, or call on P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y., ON THE New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and one-half mile from station, a cottage of eight rooms, with barn and two acres of land. I shall offer it to any party who desires to occupy at a low price. JASPER C. CORNING, No. 58 Cliff st., New-York.

A CHARMING PLACE OF ABOUT THREE acres at West Darien, near Stamford, Conn., for sale cheap; excellent house; thirteen rooms; good barn, garden, fruit, fishing, bathing and boating. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—MANUFACTUR-ing property, half way between New York and Philadelphia, on canal and railroad, with dock and siding; forty-horse steam-power; large building; six acres of land. Address W. H. B., Box 3,293 Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—EAST ORANGE, N. J.—House containing ten rooms, bath, range, heater, marble mantels, &c.; lot 50x150; five minutes from depot; price, $5,500; rent, $550. Address J. E. HEDDEN, Marine Bank, New-York City.

WANTED—A GOOD, RESPONSIBLE MAN, WHO is versed in real estate, to take charge of a suburban lot operation; commission or salary; a gentleman of means preferred. Apply personally at No. 383 Broadway, second loft.

AT TREMONT, (TWENTY-FOURTH WARD,) ON Valentine av., five minutes' from depot, a very desirable corner plot, on grade, over seven City lots; can be bought on favorable terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WATER FRONT RESI-dence at Rye, four and a half acres, two houses, stable, bath-house, &c., in one, two, or three lots. Apply to F. J. HALL, No. 83 Pearl st.

LONG BRANCH, NEAR WEST-END HOTEL AND Ocean av. For sale, two villa plots in this fine location, each about 1½ acres; easy terms. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A LARGE NEW RESI-dence with ample grounds, overlooking the Hudson River, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to J. A. TINGLEY, No. 32 Wall st.

AN OFFER WANTED FOR AN ELEGANT new house on finest avenue in Plainfield; circumstances compel owner to sell. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—FOR SALE building plots, and money loaned to build. Address T., Post Office Box No. 3,488.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE, HOUSE, OVER THREE lots, fruit, shrubbery, &c. Apply to ROBERT BEN-[illegible], No. 15 Nassau st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GAR-DEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT PELHAM Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., a large mansion, with handsome grounds, fine shade trees, &c., containing about six acres, and including island and dock; has water-front on the Sound, fine fishing, bathing, boating; is admirably adapted for a Summer hotel; distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Portchester Railroad, about one-third mile from depot; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Will be rented low to a responsible tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

VILLAS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—At Throgg's Neck, adjoining Pelham Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., several handsome villas for sale. Have water fronts on the Sound; fine fishing, bathing, boating, &c. The land is laid out in park style, and will only be deeded to such as will engage not to erect nuisances or obstructions. Distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Port Chester Railroad; depot about one-third mile from property; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Plans and views at the office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE stock farms in the country, very desirably located on the hills of Berkshire at Pittsfield, Mass.; 135 acres under high state of cultivation; fine two-story and attic dwelling, about 40x50 feet; one of the most costly and complete barns, probably surpassing any other in the State in its arrangements; suitable for stock-raising and all farm purposes; buildings all supplied with water from the town reservoir. To be sold as it stands, with furniture, stock, &c. Can be bought at a great reduction from cost. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

CONVENIENT SUBURBAN HOME, FORTY minutes from Liberty st.; extra large lot, in garden, fruit, &c.; stable and sheds; two and one-half minutes from one depot, and within a mile of two others; fourteen rooms, gas, and water; paved and lighted streets; terms easy; light taxes and no assessments. Apply at West Elizabeth, New-Jersey Central Railroad, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT RIDGEFIELD, N. J., (ON THE Northern Railroad,) a very desirable residence, with two acres of land; the house is nearly new, and has all the modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, nursery, &c., and is only thirty minutes from the ferry foot of Chambers st. Terms easy. Apply to ORLANDO L. STEWART, No. 287 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses in Montclair, N. J., with three acres of land; the mansion is replete with all the appliances required for a first-class residence; the view is not surpassed for extent and beauty in the State. Apply at No. 98 Chambers st., second floor.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG Island, thirty minutes from Peck slip, two very desirable houses, twelve rooms each, ground 50x200; one house ten rooms, ground 100x100; prices low and terms easy. Inquire of J. H. HOPKINS, from 11 to 1, at No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 12.

AT JERSEY CITY.—HOUSES, LOTS, BUILDING plots, &c., in good locations near ferries, for sale, to let, or exchange. For particulars, &c., apply at office or send stamp for circular. J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
BLEECKER
AND
MERCER STS.,
FORMING AN L.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF P. RICHARDS, EXECUTOR OF GUY RICHARDS, DECEASED.

BLEECKER AND MERCER STREETS—The three-story and basement granite-front house and lot No. 98 Bleecker st., together with brick stable and lot No. 169 Mercer st., the both together forming an L. The lot on Bleecker st. is 28x139.4, and on Mercer st. 20x72 feet. Maps at the office of Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON BLEECKER ST. AND HAMERSLEY PLACE, (WEST HOUSTON ST.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of C. P. Ross, executor of estate of William S. Ross, deceased:

BLEECKER STREET.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 241 Bleecker st., east side, between Carmine and Cornelia sts., lot 20.11 by 100.3.

HAMERSLEY PLACE, (West Houston st.)—The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 12 Hamersley place, south side, 22 feet east of Congress st., lot 22 by 77.6.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 140 EAST 27TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order or Trustees of estate of Harriet Lord, deceased:

EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of East 27th st., 120.1 feet east of Lexington av. Lot 20.3x98.9 feet. Terms liberal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WEST ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST STREET—The two five-story brick stores and lots, situate on the east side of West st., 141.9 feet north of Spring st., and known as Nos. 307 and 308. Buildings cover entire lots. Each 20x87 feet. Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 332 STANTON ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of James Dickson, deceased:

STANTON STREET.—The two-story and attic frame house and lot No. 332 Stanton st., north side, between Mangin and Goerck sts.; lot, 19.11 by 70 feet.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE.

Nos. 129 AND 131 CLINTON PLACE, (8th st., between 5th and 6th avs.,)—The two three and a half story, basement, subcellar brick houses, with all the modern improvements and in good order. Each house 25x46, lots 25x93.11. The above property is in a very desirable location, Clinton place being the greatest thoroughfare from 6th av. to Broadway, south of 14th st. Maps and particulars at the office.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Nos. 220, 222, and 224 West 41st st., between 7th and 8th avs., the three lots of land with the improvements; 41st st., three lots of land, with the improvements, south side 41st st., 420 feet east of 8th av. Sale without reserve. Maps and particulars at the office.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.

HUGH N. CAMP, auctioneer, will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 30, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Geo. A. Black, Esq., Referee:

SECOND AVENUE.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on east side of 2d av., between 36th and 37th sts., and known as No. 666. Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP, WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, March 26, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of R. M. Harison, Esq., Referee.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—The valuable four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 228 West 38th st., south side, 233.4 feet west of 7th av. House 20.8 by about 54 feet. Lot 98.9 feet deep. Maps, &c., apply at Auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY COLE & MURPHY.—WILL SELL BY ORDER of Executrix of the late James T. Tapscott, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the City Sales-rooms,

No. 379 Fulton st., Brooklyn,

twenty-one valuable parcels of Flatbush property fronting on East New-York av., containing from one to five acres each, and to be sold in such parcels, more fully described in diagram to be had of the auctioneers.

Also, fourteen lots, 25x100, on 3d av. and 40th st., Brooklyn.

Also, a tract of unimproved land of about 400 acres, in Monroe County, Penn.

Terms easy.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE IMproved property on 3d av., 23d ward, New-York City.
At the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway,
On THURSDAY, March 26, 1874, at 12 o'clock M.,
that valuable property known as the Scheppler Estate,
consisting of three lots ground on south-east corner 3d av. and Spring place, between 166th and 167th sts., with two double three-story buildings.
Maps, terms and particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, AT 12 M., AT EX-change Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 136 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; in good order and with all modern improvements; half on mortgage; maps at No. 35 Pine st.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SU-PREME COURT.—RICHARD V. HARNETT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Edwin M. Wight, Esq., Referee, No. 1,555 3d av., house and lot east side 3d av., 50.8½ feet north of 87th st. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL AND CHERRY STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, the following desirable property in the First and Fourth Wards, viz.:

WALL STREET—Three-story brick building and plot Nos. 73 and 75 Wall st., south-west corner Pearl st., size 40.4 front on Wall st., 40.10 rear, by 6.8 and 4.4 deep.

CHERRY STREET—Premises No. 15 Cherry st., south side, near Dover st., size 25 feet front by 65.6 and 73 feet deep. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
21 Park row, New-York, and 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
Peremptory Sale on
THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at
Auction Exchange, 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
150 choice lots on 2d, 4th, and 5th avs.,
52d and 53d sts.
Opportunity for the million. Two blocks from Bay Ridge Ferry. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at 21 Park row, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING
BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to

WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO LET.
SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

Banking Offices to Lease.
Formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co., corner of Wall st. and Nassau st. Prominent location; spacious offices. Would be rented together or separately, on favorable terms. For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD lofts of No. 182 Fulton street, corner of Church, now being put in complete order, will be rented low; also, the second story of No. 399 Broadway, corner Walker, over Hegeman's drug store. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT IN BIBLE HOUSE—ASTOR PLACE, 3d and 4th avs., between 8th and 9th sts., store on Astor place, 42x18. Also, offices on second and third stories. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—A LARGE OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR OF building Nos. 35 and 37 Broad st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

CORNER STORE ON READE AND HUDSON STS, to lease; admirable location for grocery or commission trade; five stories, basement and cellar, 25x75. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 9.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE, FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

TO LEASE—FURNISHED—FOR PRIVATE RESIdence, first-class boarding-house, or public institution, the residence of the late William Fox, situated on Southern Boulevard, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) two and a half miles from Harlem Bridge, five minutes' walk from Hunt's Point depot of New-Haven Branch Railroad, and in immediate vicinity of residences of Col. R. M. Hoe, William Smith Brown, and Thomas A. Vyse; house very commodious and in good order; conservatory, large barns, carriage-house, billiard-room, and other outbuildings; thirteen acres of land, near villages and convenient to Long Island Sound; will be leased on favorable terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THE residence of the late J. W. Benedict, near the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station on the Hudson River Railway; a large and commodious house, containing twenty rooms, in perfect order, and completely furnished throughout; more than two acres of lawn, well stocked with fine trees, stable, out-houses, &c.; Croton water and gas; one of the most healthful and beautiful locations on the Hudson River; all at the mere nominal rent of $3,000. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., or to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—To lease for a term of years, on the corner of Washington, Depeyster, and Chestnut sts., within ten minutes' walk of the depot. This large seminary was designed and erected for this purpose, and is now to rent to a good, responsible tenant at a low rent. It has all the modern improvements, and most of it fully furnished; nice grounds, fruit and shade trees; fronts on three streets, and is well calculated for boarders during the Summer months, and school purposes the balance of the year. Possession can be had 1st of April. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LEASE—The "Gilbert" place at Palisades, opposite Dobb's Ferry on Hudson River, one and a half miles from Sparkill Depot on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, fifty-five minutes' ride from Jersey City, and in a delightful country; terms low to a good tenant; the house contains eighteen rooms, nine of which are on the second floor, with numerous pantries, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c.; the place is near churches, and has the usual barns, coach-houses, &c., with abundance of fruit; also vegetable garden, pasturage, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., New-York; or to W. S. GILMAN, Jr., Palisades, N. Y.

TO LET—AT HARTSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUN-ty, five minutes from depot, two miles south of White Plains, gothic cottage house, with tower; eleven rooms; fine lawn, shrubbery, shade-trees, &c., with two to forty acres, including fine orchard; carriage-house and stable; high ground; beautiful situation; perfectly healthy; rent very low to a responsible tenant; any gentleman desiring a pleasant country home will find this worth looking at. P. WATTERS, No. 141 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at Plainfield, N. J., a dwelling-house, with modern improvements; twelve rooms, besides kitchen and bath-room; has twelve acres of land attached, with fruit in good variety. Also, at New-Brooklyn, about two miles from Plainfield Station, a farm of fifty-one acres, with a good house and ample outbuildings, gardener's house, ice-house, &c. Either of these properties will be rented on reasonable terms. Address F. W., Box No. 2,434 New-York Post Office.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, FURNISHED complete, on the corner of Chestnut and Washington sts., within ten minutes' walk of the depot, the beautiful cottage, ten rooms, lately occupied by Rev. E. C. Bull; grounds all in lawn, fruit, shade, and shrubbery; carriage-house and stable; immediate possession; rent $1,200 per year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO LET OR FOR SALE ON Somerset st., (macadamized,) a new house, modern improvements, bearing fruit trees, fine stable and carriage-house; fifteen minutes' walk from depot; rent $650. Address J. MILES, Post Office Box No. 439, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FINE SUMMER AND Winter residence; large stable and coach-house; fruit and shade trees in great variety; thirty-five minutes by New-Haven Railroad. Address R. H. COBURN, East Chester, N. Y., or can be seen at No. 238 West 51st st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—THE SUPE-rior three-story brick house No. 122 West 10th st., all modern improvements and in fine order, to a private family; possession May 1. For permits apply to JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 139 West 10th st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., FURNISHED, A very pleasant residence on Main st., opposite St. John square; twelve rooms, water, gas, and furnace; carriage-house if desired. Apply to CHAS. P. HOLMES, Glenham Hotel, 5th av.

TO LET—AT TREMONT, (TWENTY-FOURTH Ward,) within two minutes walk of depot, a large double house, suitable for a boarding-house or small hotel; rent, $1,000 per year. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HOUSE, WITH stable, on 78th st., near 5th av., to rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to the owner, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at office of DRAKE BROTHERS, No. 66 Broadway.

TO LET—ON 103D ST., NEAR 3D AV., A FOUR-story English basement house, with all modern improvements; suitable for two families; rent $800 per annum.

TO RENT.—TO A SMALL FAMILY (ADULT PRE-ferred,) second floor and part of third floor of first-class brown-stone-front house on West 46th st.; possession May 1. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE UPTOWN, BE-tween 5th and 6th avs., rent partly in board of two persons. Address, with place of residence, MAYO, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FARM TO RENT—20 ACRES, NEAR THE STATEN Island Railroad, suitable for a truck farm; house, barn, good neighborhood; rent $300. Address B. F. MORRIS, Stapleton, Staten Island.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSES NOS. 416 and 418 4th av., together or separate. Inquire of ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT TARRYTOWN—ON BROADWAY, IN FULL view of the Hudson.—To let, completely and handsomely furnished, or for sale, the beautiful double-slate French-roof house, now occupied by Mr. McCorkle; contains all the modern improvements, eight bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, library, butler pantry, kitchen, laundry, cellar, &c.; all in fine order, beautifully frescoed, wide piazzas, front and rear, grounds all in lawn, stable and carriage-house; first-class location; flagged walk to the depot; rent per year, $2,400; price $30,000. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, ON 33D st., between 5th av. and Broadway, a four-story house, 25 by 60, with extension; to a private family only.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FEW BLOCKS THIS side of Park, with side windows looking on 5th av., a four-story brick house, 25x65, lot 100 feet; fully furnished by Marcotte, and in complete order; will let to a private family for three years at $5,000. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 4,177.

ASTORIA.—TO LET, A PRETTY, COMPLETELY-furnished cottage in Remsen st., for one year or longer, containing nine rooms; situated very desirably; rent moderate; possession April 1, if required. Address A. M. G., Box No. 77 Post Office, Astoria, Long Island.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

RIVERDALE, TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—SEVeral houses to let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished. Also, villa sites for improvement. Apply to GEORGE H. FORSTER, No. 58 Wall st., or H. L. ATHERTON, Riverdale.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, A NICE TWO-STORY AND basement cottage, with three lots of ground; grapes and small fruit; hot and cold water, gas, &c.; $700 per annum. J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th av.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $60 PER MONTH, at Nos. 564 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY E. B. house, No. 485 West 22d st., in fine order; rent $1,400. Apply to GEORGE CLARK, No. 104 Murray st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 222 WEST 10th st., near Bleecker; rent $200 a month. Address V. L. B., No. 96 Warren st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.
Present rate of interest SIX per cent.
Interest commences the first of the month following the day of deposit.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7.
Bank books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF APRIL, at the rate of SIX P. R CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, April 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed from April 1 to 5 inclusive.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24, 1874.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall st., New-York.
W. RANNEY, Secretary.

BEAVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.
THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid April 5, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st., to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed from April 1 to 5, inclusive.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

Your committee beg to announce a gratifying result to their advertisement. Nearly two-thirds in amount of all the bondholders in the United States have communicated with them. They would urge that the remaining third send their addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will very greatly expedite the work.

They trust they can then present a practicable way for the protection of all the holders of the First Mortgage bonds, whether in this country or abroad, having in it no purpose to exclude any.

They would urge their fellow-holders to avoid giving the powers of attorney asked for recently, as likely to involve them in the payments of large amounts in cash.

D. E. HALSTEAD, GERRIT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Of Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, on the 27th day of February, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,624,798 99
Overdrafts	7,361 20
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	705,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	35,850 00
Due from national banks	598,817 21
Due from State banks and bankers	228,651 68
Banking-house	500,000 00
Premiums paid	6,320 50
Cash items and stamps	2,356 13
Exchanges	650,169 99
Fractional currency and nickels	14,051 88
Specie, viz: coin, $250 43. Certificates, $690,000	715,043 00
Legal tenders	1,107,012 00
Bills of national banks	
Clearing-house certificates	480,000 00
Taxes paid	12,000 00
Total	$11,887,432 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000 00
Surplus	220,000 00
Discount	25,008 11
Exchange	416 66
Interest	5,987 09
Profit and loss	157 88
Premiums	
Circulation	559,314 00
Dividends unpaid	956 00
Individual deposits	3,422,825 69
Certified checks	201,375 38
Cashier's checks	24,250 49
Due to national banks	3,540,746 72
Due to State banks and bankers	2,386,399 56
Total	$11,887,432 58

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, H. H. Nazro, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of March, 1874. J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct.—Attest:
J. Q. PREBLE, GARDNER R. COLBY, JOHN T. HILL, } Directors.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 84 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. Polls open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M. [illegible]

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

KID GLOVES.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

MONOGRAM.

10,000 dozens 2-button Gloves, to match the new shades in DRESS GOODS, at $9 50 to $10 per dozen.

EDWARD.

4 cases of new shades, $12 50 per dozen.

JOB LOTS.

1,900 dozens at $6.
1,800 dozens 2-buttons at $8 50.
Undoubtedly the best low-price Glove in this Market, and can be purchased only at our Jobbing Counter, third floor.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
Six minutes' ride from corner Broadway and Grand st. Desbrosses street cars pass the door.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York.
SPRING FASHIONS—Beautiful changes in walking toilets and children's dresses. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready; SMITH'S INSTANT dress ELEVATOR. Price seventy-five cents; mailed for two stamps extra. For sale everywhere. They save more than ten times their cost in a day.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR in great variety for sale below cost of manufacture, being the stock of a wholesale manufacturer. Great bargains. No. 21 Astor place.

MODES DE PARIS.
Mme. Galoupeau, No. 53 East 10th st., near Broadway, will open her importation of Paris Millinery for Spring on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst.

MILLINERY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

TO-DAY.

2,000 Cartons of Gros Grain Ribbons.
150 Pieces of New Turquois.
200 Pieces of Mignons, all Silk, Desirable Shades.
Job Lots of Laces, Ribbons, Ornaments.
New Lines of French Flowers.
New Lines of Straw Goods.
Examine our Stock—Largest and Cheapest in this City, without doubt.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
Six minutes' ride from corner Broadway and Grand st. Desbrosses street cars pass the door.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

Allen, Stephens & Co.
BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 14, 1874.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.
The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 16th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st of March inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.
Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible.
HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY,
Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this company will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on the 23d day of April next, at 12 M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order, A. HEGEWISCH, A. Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWENTY-FIVE SHARES of the Stock of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in the name of Alfred Bill. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.
EDWARD BILL, Administrator, No. 47 Water st., New-York.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF ABOUT $40,000, SEcured by bond and mortgage, on a flourishing and very extensive manufacturing property, worth five times the amount of money required. Located in this State within two hours of New-York City. Address LOAN, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN BROOKLYN, several choice houses and lots, in good locations, on liberal terms. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States Bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN,	SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS,	WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.
Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Fifth Judicial Circuit, Southern District of Alabama.—DANIEL N. STANTON, FRANCIS B. LOOMIS and JOHN C. STANTON, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders, complainants, against THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, and others, defendants.—In Equity.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was, by decretal order of said Honorable Circuit Court, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1874, appointed a Special Master Commissioner in the above entitled cause, to report to the court systematically and in detail, the matters and things hereinafter stated.

First—The necessary expenses incident to the execution and preservation of the trust created by the first mortgage on the property of said Railroad Company, including compensation to the Trustees and to the Receivers heretofore appointed by order of said honorable court; legal costs and compensation to solicitors and counsel for professional services in this cause; reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as said Receivers may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of their duties; all legal and necessary expenses lawfully and properly incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property yet remaining unpaid, and all other attorney's fees for any of the parties to this suit.

Second—The taxes, charges, assessments, and liens which may exist on said mortgaged property, or any part thereof prior in law to said first mortgage; what amount of money, if any, is necessary to perfect the title to the right of way or to any other property included in said mortgage, all liabilities incurred or advances made by the said Receivers, the claims created by the issue of certificates by said Receivers under authority of said court, the amount of money loaned or advanced therefor for the purposes directed by the order of said court when held under hypothecation, with interest thereon, and such other indebtedness created by said Receivers proper to be regarded as a claim on said mortgaged property.

Third—The first mortgage bonds bona fide issued by said Railroad Company with the coupons or interest warrants due thereon and unpaid.

Fourth—The amount of bonds issued by said Railroad Company and indorsed by the State of Georgia, and the amount due thereon. And all the various reports of the present or late Receivers in this cause have been referred to the undersigned for examination.

Now all persons interested in the matters hereinbefore stated, will take notice that in obedience to the decree of said honorable court, and for the performance of the duties therein directed to be performed, I will attend at the United States Court-room, in the City of Mobile, on and from the 19th to the 23d day of March, 1874.

At Meridian, Miss., on and from the 24th to the 26th day of March, 1874; in Chattanooga, Tenn., at the offices of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, on and from the 30th day of March to the 4th day of April, 1874; in the City of New-York, at the St. Nicholas Hotel on and from the 9th to the 15th day of April, 1874; in Montgomery, Ala., at the United States Court-room, on and from the 21st to the 24th day of April, 1874; and again in Mobile, on the 27th day of April, 1874, to the 30th day of April, 1874, for the purposes of said reference, when and where all persons interested in the matters and things referred to me by said decree for examination and report, can, in person or by attorney, attend before me and make presentation of their claims and demands, and furnish such evidence and make such proof establishing the same as may be necessary and proper.
JOSEPH W. BURKE, Special Master Commissioner.
JAMES Q. SMITH, JOHN A. ELMORE, Solicitors of Complainants.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 4, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. Hildreth. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. Gray. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Teas will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, etc., in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	*Russia, Wed'day, April 22
Java, Wednesday, April 1	China, Saturday, April 25
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1874. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC......SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE......Rousseau......Saturday......April 4
EUROPE......Lemarie......Saturday......April 18
ST. LAURENT......Lachesnez......Saturday......May 2
PEREIRE......Surmont......Saturday......May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......SATURDAY, April 4
STATE OF GEORGIA......SATURDAY, April 18

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada, W., Mar. 25, 11 A. M. | Greece, Sat., Apr. 11, 12 M.
Egypt, Sat., Mar. 28, 3 P. M. | Italy, Sat., Apr. 18, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner, Wednesday, March 25, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe......March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard......March 31, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth......April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman......April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore......April 21, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price......April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

ADDITIONAL SAILINGS.

Commencing 1st April, the steamers of the Anchor line will sail from New-York and Glasgow EVERY ALTERNATE DAY throughout the year.

Tuesday's steamers will proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday's steamers will proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday's steamers direct to and from Glasgow.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)......Wed., March 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)......April 2
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)......April 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)......April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)......April 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, March 25.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, March 28.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship OHIO, Capt. K. v. Ementz, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. Ernst, on SATURDAY, March 28.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin......$120
Second cabin......72
Steerage......30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH......April 3
CLARIBEL......April 24
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA......March 24
ATLAS......April 10

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, March 31.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, April 7.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1873, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

NAVIGATION OPENED TO ALBANY.

The PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS, DREW and ST. JOHN, will commence their regular trips SATURDAY, March 21, and leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Freights received on Friday for Albany and all points North, East, and West.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL will make her first trip from New-York on TUESDAY, March 24, and the JAMES W. BALDWIN on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., and will run regularly thereafter, leaving foot of Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD,
EMANUEL J. MILLER,
JOSEPH TILNEY, and
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON,
Executors.
n4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

ANNA P. CHURCHILL,
E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL,
HENRY G. SATTERLEE,
Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.
LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh24-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. BANCROFT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Spencer Heacock, No. 79 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1874.

CAROLINE T. BANCROFT, Executrix.
SPENCER HEACOCK, Executor.
f17-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Jonathan Edwards, Esq., No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

JONATHAN EDWARDS,
DANIEL GLOVER,
Administrators.
mh24-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MANGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. Anna Mangles, No. 418 West 45th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1873.

ANDREW BUSCH, Executor.
n25-1aw6mTu* ANNA MANGLES, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. BUCKBEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of De Witt Buckbee, Esq., No. 822 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 15th day December, 1873.

DE WITT BUCKBEE, JAMES D. WYNKOOP, EZRA S. BUCKBEE, } Executors.
d16 1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.

n4-1aw6mT* WALTER CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 59 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873.

BRIDGET CONWAY, Administratrix.
n4-1aw6mT*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWIN MILLS, late of Long Island City, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.

n12-1aw6mTu ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MARGARET SHINN, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and then of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty Third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1874. GEO. W. MERCER, Executor.
ja27-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. STUYVESANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Clifford A. Hand, at No. 51 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1874.

f10-1aw6mTu NICHOLAS W. S. CATLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES L. BOGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 128 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of January, 1874.

ja12-1w6mTu* EDWD. C. BOGERT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN CULLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 13 West Thirty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1874.

mh10-1aw6mTu* THOMAS T. COCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO G. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1873. FREDERIC GALLATIN, Executor.
d30-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 75 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.
n4-1aw6mTu*

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORACE G. KNAPP, ARCHITECT, NO. 187 Broadway.—Plans and perspectives of a number of elegant cottages now in course of construction; ground 100x150 embellished with evergreens, hedges, croquet; also building sites; unparalleled advantages to good families.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description, at 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, Manufacturer and Importer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LADEAU AND HORSES WILL BE SOLD BElow their value, provided the owner will give assurance that the latter shall be carefully treated; all in fine order. Apply at No. 100 East 22d st.

A VICTORIA, AS GOOD AS NEW; ALSO, MAIL phaeton and harness, made by Brewster, of Broome st., for sale. No. 128 West 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE,
Near 5th av.—Second floor, six rooms; third floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board; house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

BOARD.—ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, TWO handsome rooms on second floor, or back parlor, with board for two or three; house new and newly furnished; private family; occupied by owner. Address A. D., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

ON MURRAY HILL.—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor to let, with or without private table; to responsible parties a liberal arrangement can be made. Address MELVILLE, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN—FINE rooms and permanent board can be had with a small family for a gentleman and wife; four minutes from Wall st. or Fulton Ferries. Apply to G. T. SUTTON, Esq., No. 77 Fulton st., or No. 56 Willow st.

WE OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES A number of elegantly-furnished rooms. Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.; first-class in all its appointments. G. F. & W. D. GARNSEN, Managers.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-floor front room, with all modern improvements; for one or two gentlemen; family strictly private; reference required. No. 52 West 13th st.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished alcove room, second floor, to let, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 132 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR UNION Square.—Large third-story front room and hall room, handsomely furnished, singly or together, in a strictly private family; terms moderate.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM—Parlor floor, with or without private table; also, parlor and bedroom, third floor; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.
A well-furnished room in a private family, with or without board; references.

A FINE ALCOVE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR to let, with board, from April 1; references exchanged. Call at No. 122 East 22d st., near 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—An elegant parlor on second-floor, or a part of either, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 104.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF six rooms, with bath, closets, &c., to rent either for dwelling or business purposes; also single rooms.

NO. 108 WEST 42D ST., RESERVOIR PARK.—Two fine rooms on third floor, also saloon parlor to let, with board; home for first-class parties.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having more room than they require, will let the second floor, en suite or singly, without board.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, to gentlemen only. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with Mme. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide. C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J. Board for Spring and Summer. Apply to proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, WITHIN REAsonable distance from this City, for gentleman, wife, two small children, and nurse, during Summer or longer if suited, or small house, neatly furnished. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, RESIDENT, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR FAMILY OF FOUR adults and servant; must be conveniently located; rooms below 42d st. Address with terms and full particulars, (other answers not noticed,) E. O. G., Box No. 1,504, Post Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES H. WEEKS and WILLIAM J. WEEKS, Trustees of Eliza Underhill, under the last will of James Weeks, deceased, plaintiffs, against EMILY D. WHALEY, Otto Andreae, Alfred D. Jessup and Tillie N. Jessup, his wife, Samuel K. Kline, William McGeorge, Junior, Alexander T. Stewart, Francis Warden, George Fox, William Libby, and Andrew Charles, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 3, 1874.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed on the 3d day of February, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, in said City.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
f17-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THOMAS H. WHITNEY, plaintiff, against THOMAS HUNT, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 287 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and sixteen dollars ($1,316,) with interest thereon from the 23d day of January, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1874.

ROBERT H. STRAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City, on the 7th day of February, 1874.

ROBERT H. STRAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh3-1aw6wTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WISNER H. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Wisner H. Townsend, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE RECORDING STEAM-GAUGE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of The Recording Steam-Gauge Company of New-York, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt, upon its own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1874.

MARMONT B. EDSON, Assignee,
mh10-1aw3wT* No. 91 Liberty st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELISHA C. LITCHFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Elisha C. Litchfield, now deceased, formerly residing at Cazenovia, New-York, and engaged in business in New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of March, 1874. JESSE OAKLEY, Assignee,
mh24-1aw3wT* No. 58 Murray st.

NO. 4,330.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT MENET, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert Menet, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1874. THOMAS M. WYATT, Assignee,
mh24-1aw3wTu* No. 21 Park row, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN M. HALE, of Bayonne, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

R. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh24-1aw3wTu* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28,
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT
FOR THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

Proceeds to be distributed by the St. John's Guild and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The following artistes have volunteered to form a bill which in point of attraction is without precedent:

THE GREAT LYRIC ARTISTES,
Mme. LUCCA. Miss KELLOGG.
Miss KELLOGG. Mme. LUCCA.

Assisted by the following leading artistes of THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, who have kindly volunteered their valuable services:

Mlle. ALICE MARESI, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Signor ITALO CAMPANINI, Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor NANNETTI, and the following distinguished artistes, who have also generously volunteered:

Mlle. L. LUCKHARDT, Mr. HENRY WIENIAWSKI, L. REMBIELINSKI, THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, (under the direction of P. S. Gilmore,) and THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY.

Musical Directors and Conductors, Signor E. MUZIO and Mr. S. BEHRENS.

The whole to be conducted under the sanction and patronage of the following committee of ladies:

Mrs. William B. Astor, Mrs. John J. Astor, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. Wm. P. Lee, Mrs. Aug. Belmont, Mrs. Geo. T. Strong, Mrs. Lewis C. Jones, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Robt. L. Cutting, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Judge Brady, Mrs. Judge Daly, Mrs. F. P. Earle, Mrs. Albert D. Hendricks, Miss E. Lydig, Miss H. K. Wilkes, Mrs. Dr. Doremus, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. E. W. Stoughton, Mrs. J. P. Worstell, Jr., Mrs. F. C. Colden, Mrs. P. D'Oremieux, Mrs. Chas. F. Blake, Mrs. Clarence Seward, Mrs. H. Crosby, Mrs. Wm. B. Dinsmore, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Parke Godwin, Mrs. Henry Parker, Mrs. Wm. T. Garner, Mrs. J. F. Stone, Mrs. Chas. L. Perkins, Mrs. F. E. Howe, Mrs. A. French, Mrs. D. Crawford, Mrs. Chester A. Arthur, Mrs. Jas. P. Kernochan, Mrs. D. B. Grant, Mrs. John Fox, Mrs. S. J. Penniman, Mrs. A. Van Wart, Miss Ida Greeley.

Boxes will be sold at public auction at the Somerville Art Gallery, on the evening of TUESDAY, March 24, at 8 o'clock. Parquet and dress circle, $5; family circle, (reserved,) $3; general admission $2. Seats may be secured at STEINWAY'S and at WEBER'S piano rooms, and at SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 5th av. and 14th st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.
EXTRA NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE OF BOXES.

Boxes for the above interesting occasion will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Somerville Art Gallery, corner of 5th av. and 14th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 8 o'clock.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Esq., Auctioneer, (who has kindly volunteered his services for the occasion.)

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

109th to 116th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, March 28, at 1:30,
—
17TH MATINEE
—
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., next Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY......Proprietor and Manager

CHARITY!!

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity,
Under the sun!
O! it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
Home she had none.

Dr. Athelney......Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney, a chip of nature......Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey......Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Fred Smailey......Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington......Mr. JAS. LEWIS
Mr. Skinner, a shepherd of the fold......Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler......Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh, with a history......Miss ADA DYAS
Eve, her daughter......Miss SARAH JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett, a tramp......Miss FANNY DAVENPORT

FOURTH WEEK and UNWAVERING SUCCESS of this most FASCINATING PLAY; received nightly with alternate laughter, tears, and enthusiasm.

A CARD.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, (formerly at No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th av.,) Now at No. 5 EAST 14TH ST., near 5TH AV., next door to Delmonico's, and BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT ST., near State,

IS OPEN DAILY, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., for the reception of new pupils in all branches by the most eminent professors at moderate prices. The CONSERVATORY REMAINS OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.

Prof. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.

April 2, 2 P. M.—"PAST AND FUTURE OF THE WORLD."
April 4, 2 P. M.—"OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS."
April 6, 2 P. M.—"OTHER SUNS THAN OURS."
April 7, 8 P. M.—"INFINITIES AROUND US."

Course tickets, with reserved seat, $3. For sale at Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway; Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway, and Gurley's, 23d st., corner 4th av.

STEVENS' & CO.'S ART GALLERY,

No. 859 Broadway, two doors above 17th st.

Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's world-renowned painting of "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET," together with two of his later works, entitled "COMING THROUGH THE RYE" and "THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER."

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

READINGS AND MUSIC AT RUTGERS College Hall, No. 489 5th av., by Miss Mary L. Runyon and others, TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 75 cents. Tickets obtained at Putnam's, 23d st. and 4th av., Windsor Hotel, and at door.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

No. 19 John st.,

About to remove to their new store, No. 676 Broadway, will offer their entire stock of silver-plated ware at No. 19 John st. for sale at auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, March 23, 24, and 25. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M. A rare opportunity is now offered to dealers, hotel proprietors, housekeepers, and steam-ship owners to lay in their supplies. The assortment embraces every article in the line known to the trade, including tea sets, coffee urns, salvers, cake baskets, butter dishes, plated table cutlery, casters, ice pitchers, goblets, fruit dishes, tureens, vases, napkin rings, water coolers, &c., &c., &c., all manufactured in their own works in Wallingford, Conn., and warranted extra heavily plated and first class in every respect.

DINGEE, PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1874, commencing at 10:30 o'clock, on the premises, south-east corner Prince and Mercer sts., entire contents of a first-class hotel and restaurant, consisting in part of the following:

Kitchen—Splendid French range, 10 feet long, with boiler, &c.; copper and iron utensils, &c., in great abundance and of superior quality.

Lunch-room—Black walnut counters, oyster stand, chafing dishes, coffee urns, of copper.

Bar-room—Elegant black walnut counters and back, 20 feet long, with mirrors, statuary, gas-fixtures, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

Dining-room—Walnut tables, chairs, handsome cashier's desk and cigar-case, full supply crockery, glass, and superior silver-plated ware.

Chambers—Brussels carpets, cottage furniture, superior curled-hair mattresses, pillows, &c.; gas-fixtures, very handsome and novel designs; drawing-room, bar-room, and other furniture, nearly new and made to order.

The attention of the proprietors of hotels, first-class restaurants, and dealers is invited to this sale of gas-fixtures, crockery, glass and silver ware, manufactured for this establishment by the celebrated house of Messrs. Nicol, Davidson & Co.

Catalogues ready on Monday at the premises and at the auctioneers' office, No. 2,308 3d av., and No. 111 Broadway.

SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority vested in me as Trustee in Bankruptcy of ELIAS HOTCHKISS, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the furniture, carpets, curtains, and hotel and restaurant furniture and equipments of every kind now in the

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

on the south-west and north-west corners of Broadway and 26th st., in the City of New-York, commencing on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., and to continue until everything is sold.

Terms cash.

JONATHAN F. FROST, Trustee.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 24, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo American Eagle; can be seen on Pier —— East River. Also, fresh Valencia Oranges, landing ex steam-ship Dorian; can be seen on Pier No. 20 North River.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CHARITY MATINEES

in aid of the POOR,
Given by the
MANAGERS, ARTISTS, MUSICAL DIRECTORS, and ATTACHES
of the principal
THEATRES OF NEW-YORK,
with the co-operation of the
PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 26,
at 1:30 o'clock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor......Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager......Mr. A. M. Palmer

GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S THRILLING DRAMA, THE GENEVA CROSS, with the great original cast, including Misses ROSE EYTINGE, EMILY MESTAYER, ELIZA WEATHERSBY, MAUD GRANGER; Messrs. C. R. THORNE, Jr., STUART ROBSON, McKEE RANKIN, JOHN PARSELLE, H. W. MONTGOMERY, J. W. THORPE, J. J. PRIOR, J. H. WILDER, AND OTHERS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager......Mr. J. B. Booth
At 1:30 P. M.

An unprecedented combination, including Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, Mrs. J. B. BOOTH and many others.

Mr. DION BOUCICAULT in his famous impersonation of KERRY.

Mrs. J. B. BOOTH......as......PAULINE
Mr. J. W. WHEELOCK......as......CLAUDE MELNOTTE
in Bulwer's superb play THE LADY OF LYONS.
Others by the company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer
At 1:30 P. M.,
AN IMMENSE BILL OF ATTRACTIONS.

Through the courteous and cordial assistance of Messrs. GEORGE L. FOX, of the Broadway Theatre, DAN BRYANT, of Bryant's Minstrels, WILLIAM B. FRELIGH, of the Bowery Theatre, GEORGE WOOD, of Wood's Museum, TONY PASTOR, of Pastor's Opera-house, JOSH HART, Theatre Comique, E. W. WOOLCOTT, of the Olympic Theatre, ROBT. W. BUTLER, of the Metropolitan Theatre, and a host of volunteers.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager......Mr. Charles Chamberlin, Jr
At 1:30 P. M.,

Alexander Dumas' great play of CAMILLE, with the most remarkable cast ever presented on any stage in America, including Miss CLARA MORRIS, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss KATE CLAXTON, Miss ADELAIDE LENNOX, Miss LOUISE HENDERSON, Messrs. FRANK MAYO, F. F. MACKAY, GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, J. B. POLK, (by kind consent of LESTER WALLACK, Esq.,) W. B. LAURENS, and others.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION......ONE DOLLAR
Good at either of the theatres named.
RESERVED SEATS......ONE DOLLAR EXTRA
NOW ON SALE AT THE BOX-OFFICES.

Tickets of admission to be had from every policeman and fireman in the City.

A detailed resumé of these remarkable entertainments and the name of every person who has volunteered will be published in due season.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE COLOSSAL COMBINATION CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT.

The management are pleased to announce that, in consequence of the overwhelming sale of tickets for next Thursday's Charity Matinée performances, they have been obliged to extend the area of their accommodations to a generous public, and have, therefore, secured the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, where, by the liberality of Mr. J. A. Chizzola, the entire AIMEE FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, including Mlle. MARIE AIMEE, who has generously volunteered, will appear in the great Parisian and American success,

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

, On Wednesday morning the box-office of the Academy will be opened for the sale of secured seats. Admission tickets already issued for any of the several theatres will be received in exchange.

PARK THEATRE.

MR. STUART
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE WILL
OPEN THE
PARK THEATRE,
22D ST. AND BROADWAY,
BETWEEN
MADISON PARK AND UNION PARK,
ON
APRIL 6,
WITH A NEW DRAMA, IN WHICH
CHARLES FECHTER
WILL APPEAR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.

THIRD WEEK.

The brilliant young American Comedian, Mr. FRANK MAYO, in the beautiful Idyll of Western Life, DAVY CROCKETT.

"A companion picture to Rip Van Winkle."

Miss ROSA RAND......as......ELEANOR VAUGHN

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. RUM.

A NEW MORAL DRAMA.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

First times of an entirely new drama, contemporaneous with the present temperance movement, entitled RUM!! RUM!!! Or, THE CRUSADE OF TEMPERANCE.

MONDAY, March 30, a new drama, LITTLE RIFLE.

OLYMPIC.

ADMISSION, 30 and 50 Cents. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE, AND FAMILY VARIETIES.

GRAND COMBINATION OF WONDERS.

Novelty, Song, Dance, Character and Specialty Stars, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY, March 24, CONCERT given by THE SWEDISH NATIONAL GLEE SINGERS, a double quartet of male voices, assisted by Miss ELIZABETH A. BABBITT, Soprano, (Lately from Europe.) Mrs. BRIGITTE SOTT, Pianist.

ADMISSION, $1.

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.

"By the Brook," song, J. R. Thomas......40c
"Trilente," quickstep, Grafulla......50c
"Sweet Dawn Awakes," Pratt......40c
"So the Children Say," B. Tours......30c
"High Life Waltzes," Strauss......75c
"Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," vocal duet......40c
Garrick Mazurka," dedicated to Mr. Sothern, Lyster......40c
Copies mailed.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

LECTURES.

PROCTOR'S LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY AT THE COOPER UNION.—By special invitation of the Presidents of the colleges and leading institutions of this City, Prof. R. A. PROCTOR will, before his departure for Europe, deliver two lectures in the great hall of the Cooper Union, at 8 o'clock P. M., as follows: FRIDAY, March 27, on THE WONDERS OF ASTRONOMY. WEDNESDAY, April 1, on THE COMING TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Tickets, with reserved seats, for the two lectures can be procured at $1 50, at Appleton's book store, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway; at the Mercantile Library, at the Cooper Union, and at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner of 4th av. and 23d sts. Single admission, without reserved seats, 50 cents, to be paid at the door.

MRS. WALTER C. LYMAN WILL COMMENCE her second course of lectures to ladies, at Association Hall Lecture-room, TUESDAY, March 24, 2 P. M. Subject—"Digestion; or, How to Prepare Food to Best Nourish the Body." Single admission, 50 cents. For a course of three lectures, $1. Tickets at the door and at Gurley's, under hall.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES, No. 18 Cooper Union.—"VENICE AS I SAW IT," by Rev. HALL McILVAN, of Newark, N. J., TO-DAY at 3:30 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

ADRIAN J. EBELL, Director.

DR. FELIX ADLER WILL DELIVER HIS SIXTH lecture, being the last one of the course, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, at Lyric Hall, 6th av., near 42d st. Subject—"A SIGN OF THE TIMES." Admission, 50 cents.

MRS. VANDERPOEL WILL LECTURE AT DE Garmo Hall, corner 14th st. and 5th av., April 4. Subject—STRONG-MINDED WOMEN.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

DEGRAAF & COCHRANE,

Nos. 152 and 154 West 23d st.
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Library FURNITURE.
MATTRESSES, SPRING-BEDS, &c.
Largest assortment at the lowest prices to be found in the City.
All goods guaranteed as represented.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33d to 34th sts., and No. 282 9th av., the oldest and most extensive establishments of the line in the business. Storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description in separate closed compartments. Night patrol receives goods at all hours.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. No. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau st., side entrance.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30—commences at 8 o'clock.

Reappearance of Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

MONDAY March 23, and EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama, in five acts, entitled,

CENTRAL PARK,

with new scenery and accessories, and the following cast:

WYNDHAM OTIS......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. W. J. FERGUSON, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss ESTELLE ROWE.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND EVENTS.

ACT THE FIRST.
EXTERIOR OF Mr. FLAMBERRY'S HOUSE, NEAR CENTRAL PARK. By Mr. J. Morris.
In this act will be shown how a trifling circumstance may lead to a grave error.

ACT THE SECOND.
THE EXTERIOR OF Mr. FLAMBERRY'S HOUSE, AS BEFORE.
In this act will be shown how the effects of one mistake may possibly produce two or three more.

ACT THE THIRD.
A BACHELOR'S APARTMENTS UP TOWN. By Mr. J. Watson.
In this act will be shown that there is no improvement in the position of the parties concerned—but rather the reverse.

ACT THE FOURTH.
DRAWING-ROOM IN FLAMBERRY'S HOUSE. By Mr. J. Watson.
In this act affairs are wound up to a state of confusion and desperation that nothing but some fortunate chance can unravel.

ACT THE FIFTH.
LAKE AT CENTRAL PARK. By Mr. J. Clare.
The act commences in confusion. Whether the parties concerned are eventually released from the dilemma and, if so, how—will be revealed in THE DENOUEMENT.

CENTRAL PARK MATINEE—SATURDAY at 1:30.
In active preparation, the military drama of THE VETERAN.

ACADEMY. NILSSON. LOHENGRIN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ The subscribers to the operatic season, and the public generally, are respectfully notified that owing to the length of the performance the first representations of Lohengrin will commence precisely at
(LOHENGRIN.) 7:30 P. M. (LOHENGRIN.)
the doors opening half hour previously.

The free list suspended—public press excepted.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Subscription Nights of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AND ALSO ON FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 25 and 27, at 7:30 o'clock.

The second and third representations in America (in Italian) of Richard Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN, with the following powerful cast:

ELSA......Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
ORTRUD......Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
LOHENGRIN......Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
FREDERICK......Signor DEL PUENTE
HENRY (the King)......Signor NANNETTI
THE KING'S HERALD......Herr BLUM

Entirely new scenery, superb new costumes, appointments, &c., augmented chorus, increased orchestra, &c.

The entire work produced under the direction of Signor EMANUEL MUZIO.

Scenery by MINARD LEWIS.
New properties by Signor ABBIATI.
New dresses and appointments by Signor BRUSCHI and Signor BIAGGIO.
Stage Manager......A. VAN HAMME

SCENERY SYNOPSIS:
1st Act—A plain on the banks of the Scheldt.
2d Act—Fortress of Antwerp.
3d Act—a. The bridal chamber. b. A plain on the banks of the Scheldt.

SATURDAY, 28th, GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.
FIRST LOHENGRIN MATINEE.

Seats now ready for all the above at Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 B'way.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS
of the ENGAGEMENT of the
DISTINGUISHED DRAMATIST AND ACTOR,
DION BOUCICAULT,
WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1:30 AS
"MYLES NA COPPALEEN,"
In his own beautiful drama in three acts, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
OR THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1874,
Engagement of the Peerless
LOTTA,
Who will appear for the FIRST TIME in this City in her new play of
ZIP, OR POINT LYNDE LIGHT.

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FAREWELL WEEK OF AIMEE
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MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, first time in five years of Offenbach's great success LA VIE PARISIENNE.

AIMEE as GABRIELLE—STANI as METELLA—JUTEAU in four characters.

THURSDAY, March 26, (only time,) LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
FRIDAY, March 27, (only time,) L'OEIL CREVE.
SATURDAY, March 28, FAREWELL NIGHT, LA PERICHOLE, and MONS. CHOUFLEURI.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL—WAGNER NIGHT.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, at 8.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF THE

WAGNER UNION,

BY THEO. THOMAS AND HIS GRAND ORCHESTRA.

VORSPIEL, Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg......Wagner
INTRODUCTION AND FINALE, Tristan and Isolde......Wagner
DER RITT DER WALKUEREN......Wagner
SYMPHONY EROICA......Beethoven
IN HONOR OF THE LATE CHARLES SUMNER.
VORSPIEL, Lohengrin......Wagner
BACCHANALE, Tannhauser......Wagner
KAISER MARSCH......Wagner

Admission tickets, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cts. extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

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MME. PAULINE LUCCA FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1874,
positively the last but one of the farewell performances,
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
MME. PAULINE LUCCA in her great rôle of CHERUBINO.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1874, POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. PAULINE LUCCA.
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THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

JOHN FOLEY'S BOGUS MEMORIAL.

COMMUNICATION FROM MAYOR HAVEMEYER TO THE LEGISLATURE—THE CHARGES PROVEN TO BE UNTRUE.

Mayor Havemeyer has transmitted to the Legislature an exhaustive reply to the charges made by John Foley against his Honor and Controller Green. The Mayor, after referring to the fact that the same charges against the Controller were brought to his attention last Fall, and that he found them, on examination, insignificant and frivolous, replies to them in the following order:

First—That relative to the payment of Mr. Hawkins for services as counsel for the City before the Legislature for 1873. This allegation has been fully answered by Mr. Hawkins. His employment was with my knowledge and consent, and was for the interests of the City, and in no sense for any private end or purpose of the Controller. It was lawful, and the payment therefor reasonable and proper.

Second—The memorial states that in 1872 the Controller borrowed on revenue bonds "largely in excess of the requirements of the Government, to the average excess for the year of over six millions of dollars," and kept this excess on deposit in the National Broadway and Tenth National Banks "without getting any interest on it," and that the loss to the City and County from this exceeds half a million of dollars. The best answer to this is to state the truth.

Authority is given by law to raise money on these bonds to the extent of the taxes of the year. The following figures will show comparatively the amount under the old régime in 1870 and 1871 and the amount borrowed by Controller Green in 1872 and 1873:

In 1870 the taxes were	$23,566,240 10
In 1870 the amount borrowed on revenue bonds was	15,514,800 00
In 1871 the taxes were	23,362,527 62
In 1871 the amount borrowed on revenue bonds was	17,206,200 00
In 1872 the taxes were	32,036,290 51
In 1872 the amount borrowed on revenue bonds was	11,809,100 00
In 1873 the taxes were	28,228,490 57
In 1873 the amount borrowed on revenue bonds was	12,583,692 45

It will be seen that in 1872, the year alluded to in the memorial, the Controller was authorized by the law to borrow on this class of securities the sum of $32,036,290.51. He did borrow only the sum of $11,809,100, or about fifty per cent. less than was borrowed in the previous year on a tax levy of also about fifty per cent. less than that of 1872, and it will appear also that he borrowed in 1872 a less amount than was borrowed in any one of the four past years. The whole interest on the revenue bonds for 1872 amounted to $448,165 57. How could there, then, be a loss to the City and County exceeding half a million of dollars on the amount borrowed in excess of the needs of the City, as asserted in the memorial, when all the interest on all the moneys borrowed on these bonds amounted to less than $450,000? Have the signers of the memorial stated the truth in this matter? That the moneys were deposited in the Tenth National and Broadway banks was because the law required it to be put there. No man in the community would have removed the money from these banks quicker than the Controller, if he had had the power to do so. They were the banks of the Ring. The Broadway was designated by Peter B. Sweeny and the Tenth National by his successor, John J. Bradley. No one could well have done more than the Controller to collect the interest due to the City on these deposits. He has repeatedly demanded it and directed suit to be instituted to get it.

The memorial states, thirdly, that "No assessment lists have been presented by the Controller for revision, correction, and confirmation to the board (of Revision and Correction) for now nearly one year, except a few imposed upon the certificate of the Controller, and an act passed in 1872. All other assessment lists have been allowed to accumulate in the Finance Department, piled up and allowed to remain in neglected obscurity." The truth is this. There have been twenty-eight meetings of the Board of Revision and Correction since the present Controller took office; he was present at every one of these meetings. From no one was he absent.

There have been 398 assessment lists presented to the board, amounting to	$7,180,494 89
Of these there have been confirmed 346, amounting to	$5,080,942 72
Injunctions have been issued by the courts to prevent the confirmation of sixteen lists, amounting to	1,141,786 30
One list is awaiting an opinion of the Corporation Counsel, amounting to	469,288 48
Twenty-four lists were not certified to by the Contract Commissioners as free from fraud, amounting to	11,315 50

The remaining nine lists, amounting to $477,161 89 are now before the board for hearing objections to them, and are awaiting the removal of legal difficulties in the way of their confirmation.

This accounts for all the lists, and shows that the proper action has been had by the Board of Revision and Correction in each and every one of them. Where, then, is the truth of the statement of the memorial that they have "been allowed to accumulate in the Finance Department, piled up and allowed to remain in neglected obscurity," and to what credit or respect are the authors or indorsers of such a statement entitled? The assessment lists are now made up in the Department of Public Works; from thence they are transmitted to the Board of Assessors, and from thence to the Board of Revision and Correction for examination and revision. There are now over twelve million dollars of Assessment Bonds issued to pay for work for which no assessment lists have yet reached the Controller or the Board of Revision and Correction from the Department of Public Works, the work for which is not yet in all cases completed.

Fourth—The memorial sets forth that "the litigations in which the Controller has involved the City and County are unprecedented in number, and in innumerable instances are most oppressive in character." It further states, "there are now pending in the courts upward of 3,600 suits against the City and proceedings against the County." On inquiry I find that the total number of suits and proceedings is 2,685, and of this 330 are proceedings to vacate assessments, leaving 2,355 suits and proceedings. There were, as nearly as can be ascertained, not less than 1,500 suits pending when the present Controller took office. If the litigations are unprecedented in number, the Ring rule that this memorial seeks to justify and excuse was equally unprecedented; the legacy of confusion it left in the affairs of the City in all departments, especially in the Finance, is one which the people will have occasion to remember for many years to come. The claims against the City are multifarious, almost innumerable, manufactured by notoriously unprincipled men, and of a character demanding the strictest examination. The Controller has appealed repeatedly, but in vain, to the Legislature for the necessary legislation to enable him to deal with them. I am assured that, with but few exceptions, no record of claims existed in any of the departments up to the time the present Controller took office. Liabilities were incurred of enormous amounts by corrupt officers of the City, without any trace of them to be found in the public account books, documents, or archives. The names of William M. Tweed and his subordinates are, I understand, appended to hundreds of papers and writings as certifying to their correctness; these are carried about in the pockets of his constituents and co-conspirators till a favorable opportunity offers for their presentation for payment. They have no legal or equitable foundation, and are pressed upon the Finance Department by every art and artifice that human ingenuity and duplicity can suggest. The Controller is ignorant of their merits; they are chiefly of old dates, prior to his taking office; each official certificate of their verity is from a source that makes it only another indication of their fraudulent character. Among the holders of them are found the most notorious of the legion of the allies of faithless officials who stand by and see with satisfaction their lawyers steer them through courts and referees direct to the doors of the Treasury. This City maintains courts at an expense of more than $1,000,000 per annum. These courts are furnished with jurors, with criers, clerks, sheriffs, and attendants to an extravagant extent, all of whom, as well as the Corporation Counsel and his corps of assistants, are paid large annual salaries to protect the interests placed in their charge. What are these Judges and officials maintained for but to try the merits of causes, between men, and between the City and claimants? If the claims are of a doubtful character, or are clearly fraudulent, the courts are the proper place for them, and the Controller is but doing his duty when he (in the language of the committee of 1871) refers them to be "fought out in the courts." For the manner in which they are "fought in the courts" on the part of the City or on the part of the claimants, the Controller is in no wise responsible. The saving to the City in one single case has been more than all the costs against the City in a year. By the process of examination, investigation, and resistance, a reduction of more than $970,000 has been made on claims which have been actually settled and paid by the present Controller, and more than $6,000,000 are still kept at bay, a large portion of which have been defeated every time of their appearance in the courts. Their disappointed and discomfited holders, of course, swell the tide of dishonest lobbyists for the purpose of inducing the Legislature to get rid by any means of an efficient officer, whose efforts are to have justice administered to all claimants, and who has no object to refuse the payment of just claims, thus opening to them an easier access to the Treasury for the satisfaction of their unjust demands.

Fifth—The memorial recites a resolution of the Board of Aldermen which, it avers, was passed "at a recent meeting of the board." This pretended resolution was offered by Alderman Monheimer in the board more than six months ago. It was, I understand, slipped through without attention being called to it. If it was passed it must have been without proper examination and consideration; it is certain that it was never presented to me for approval.

Sixth—The memorial proceeds to make a comparison of taxes and debt in favor of the three years of Ring rule, 1869, 1870, and 1871, as against those of subsequent years, 1872, 1873, 1874.

In the three former years taxes were not sufficient to pay the expenses of the City, and they were consequently paid out of bonds or left unpaid, and are thus furnishing the very claims against which the Controller is now struggling, and which occasions the necessity of increased taxes in the subsequent years.

The sum of the figures 2 and 2 is 4, but these figures can be so placed as to read 22. The figures in the memorial relative to the debt and taxation of the City and County are, I am satisfied, garbled, misstated, misplaced, and seem to be designedly misrepresented. The results reached are consequently equally misstatements and falsifications of the truth. Without wading through them, it is well to state the facts briefly. The funded debt is increased by the calls for money of the various departments or by the liquidation of old unliquidated claims. The Controller neither makes the debts nor the laws that authorize their creation. His function is simply to settle and pay debts which are incurred by the other departments. Let us look for a moment at the source of this increase of debt within the last two years and see who is responsible for it:

In the two years from Dec. 31, 1871 to Dec. 31, 1873, the Department of Public Works, (during this time the present Commissioner has been in office)	$8,029,969 30
Which goes to increase the debt to this extent. (He has also received $3,000,000 from taxation.)	
The Department of Parks has received	3,336,500 00
The Department of Docks has received	1,094,500 00
The Brooklyn Bridge	668,000 00
The Board of Education, for Buildings	442,000 00
There has been paid for opening streets and parks	4,719,700 00
There has been paid for the same in anticipation of the collection of assessments	1,952,100 00
For assessments vacated to be borne by the City at large	1,072,500 00
For old claims, chiefly of 1871, by reason of insufficient taxation of that year	8,943,344 80
For lien on lot for removing dangerous building	2,034 53
Showing a total increase of	$30,290,648 63
From which is to be deducted the amount of bonds paid off	7,637,785 92
	$22,652,862 71
Less increase of Sinking Fund	4,977,714 49
Net increase of debt in two years, made up of new demands of the departments, and by the liquidation of old debts	$17,675,148 22

The Controller is certainly not responsible for this. He simply answers the legal calls from the other departments, made upon him. The above increase is made up from expenditures, chiefly of four classes:

1. For the outlays of the departments and works in 1872 and 1873	$13,603,003 83
2. For the liquidation of old claims	8,943,344 80
3. Opening streets and parks, and land for the same, chiefly commenced before the present Controller took office	6,671,800 00
4. Vacated assessments	1,072,500 00

A fair comparison of the expenditure from taxes and bonded debt for the years from 1868 to 1874 inclusive will show that instead of the last three years being over thirty millions in excess of the first three years, it is fully nine millions less—making a difference between the memorial and the truth of about forty millions of dollars.

Seventh—The memorial asserts the virtual "instant stoppage of nearly all the public works." Let us bring this false allegation in the presence of truth. The number of contracts for street improvement, &c., under the Department of Public Works, now in progress, is not far from 130, the cost of which is estimated at $6,500,000. Payments have already been made thereon to the extent of nearly three millions and a half. It is estimated that the number of men employed by the contractors having charge of these works cannot be far from 2,500. A number of other streets are being regulated, graded, &c., by day's work, which will involve the expenditure of over a million of dollars. The streets now being worked in this manner, taking in the Boulevard, cover at least ten miles in extent, which, with laying water-pipes, under the same department, employs a force of over 3,000 men. There are also employed by the Dock Department and Department of Parks more than 2,000 men, and not less than 2,000 on the Fourth avenue improvement, of which the City contributes one-half the expense, making a total of over 9,000 men now employed on the public works of this City. This is what is called a virtual, instant stoppage of the public works. In one breath the charge is made that the debt is increased, which debt is created by keeping the public works in progress, and in the same breath complaint is made that these very works are stopped. How can they go on without money, or how can money be got without taxation or increase of debt?

The Mayor then refers to the charge that the Controller acted collusively and corruptly with the Chamberlain in employing and paying persons who should have been paid by the Chamberlain. In reply, the Mayor says that the Corporation Counsel gave a written opinion which became the rule of action on the subject, and that the Supreme Court gave an opinion which was equally conclusive as to the method adopted. The saving effected by making payments through officials amounts to about $200,000 a year.

The Mayor then pronounces all the charges in the memorial a truthless fabrication. To the communication is appended letters from some of the capitalists who signed the memorial without reading its contents.

SOLOMON GOTTGETREN, THE ABSENT DEBTOR.

The continued absence of Solomon Gottgetren, the lumber-dealer, whose large indebtedness has occasioned so much speculation among bankers down town, gives much uneasiness to his creditors, who are twelve in all, it is said. Most of them believe that the story of the trip to Europe and its causes, published exclusively in THE TIMES yesterday, is correct. They say that, while circumstances still point to his absolute defalcation, they are loth to doubt his honesty. It never has been questioned in the past; on the contrary, Mr. Gottgetren could have obtained almost any sum on his simple oral promise to pay. His wealth was considered great, as it was generally known that he had realized a large fortune before he retired from the straw-goods business, in which he had been engaged for a long time. He owned property, real estate, in East Seventy-ninth street, but lately it has been discovered that this was held in his wife's name. There is much excitement among the creditors now. It has been partially allayed, however, by the receipt and circulation among them of a letter from the absentee, dated March 4, 1874, Augsburg, Bavaria, which states that he has been visiting the houses in England and Germany to whom he has been shipping lumber and staves. It also conveys the soothing intelligence of his projected return to the United States after his visit to Barcelona, Spain, where he is now believed to be attending to the transfer of a load of staves he shipped thither before he left the United States. All these things are regarded in different lights by the creditors, who, while they admit the very bad appearance of Mr. Gottgetren's conduct, would not like to call him an actual defaulter. Some of them do; but others merely say that "he is an absconding debtor," who will return and pay as well as he can when he gets money enough to do it. They say that he will be able to do this at an early date, perhaps, because he has made many shipments to Europe of lumber not yet paid for. Despite these cheering statements, the creditors cannot help showing their uneasiness by taking active measures to find out and secure in bankruptcy every available item of Mr. Gottgetren's property.

THE MASS-MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The final arrangements for the mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute this evening, to discuss the questions affecting the national finances, had not been concluded up to yesterday, as replies had not been received from all the gentlemen who have been invited to address the meeting. It was generally understood that the tone of the resolutions to be submitted at the meeting was to be decidedly against inflation, such being the tenor of the resolutions adopted as expressive of the sentiments of the Executive Committee at the preliminary meeting held on the evening of the 14th inst. Report has it, however, that the "hard money" basis upon which the resolutions for the mass-meeting were to have been founded has been somewhat modified, and that one section partially favors inflation, a compromise between the members of the committee, some of whom did not entirely agree with the sentiments of the preliminary resolutions, having been entered into. If such be the case a lively time may be looked for to-night at the meeting in the way of discussion. On the other hand, it is asserted that the Executive Committee are unanimous against any further issue of legal tenders. Mr. A. T. Stewart has been invited to address the meeting, but he will not be able to attend, as his physicians do not think it prudent for him to do so in his present condition of health.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Wall street was alive with interest in the proceedings at Washington on the finance question yesterday. The stock market was unsettled for a while, but grew firmer toward the close on the strength of the news that the amendment, fixing the legal-tender circulation at $382,000,000, had been defeated by a decided vote. Throughout the afternoon everything telegraphic from the national capital relating to finances was received with unabated enthusiasm. In fact, topics of minor importance were almost absorbed in the great question of the day. Erie matters, however, afforded a topic for comment, and contradictory reports regarding the strike were afloat. The statement that Wabash had defaulted on a $350,000 loan proved untrue, although the stock was affected by the rumor. Upon inquiry it was learned that the petitions from New-York merchants and other business men, asking Congress to fix the volume of legal tenders at $400,000,000, and recommending free banking, comprised among the signatures the names of such representative dry goods and mercantile houses as those of Messrs. Anthony & Hall, Garner & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., Eldridge, Dunham & Co., W. L. Strong & Co., E. O. Tufts & Co., E. & J. S. Wright & Co., Devlin & Co., Amnidown, Lane & Co., Von Sachs & Co., Francis Skiddy, Goodwin & Co., J. M. & L. De Escoriaza, Fernandez & Calvo, and many others equally prominent. Nothing new in regard to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company subsidies was reported.

WHOLESALE WHISKY THIEF.

About 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning an express wagon drove up in front of No. 10 Barclay street. A man jumped out and took hold of a barrel of whisky to roll it forward. He went next door to No. 12, occupied by Messrs. Burtis & Smith, and borrowed a pair of skids to enable him to get the barrel on the wagon. In moving the skids he broke a pane of glass in Burtis & Smith's window, and as he had no money about him, he left a gold ring as security for payment of the damage done. In the meantime it was discovered that the whisky taken by O'Neil was the property of Assistant Alderman Isaac Sommers. About 6 o'clock one John Davis called to redeem the ring that was left as security. He was arrested and brought to the Third Precinct by Officer Ryan. There he stated that he had received the ring from one Andrew O'Neil, of No. 357 Water street. O'Neil was brought before Judge Bixby yesterday, identified as the man who borrowed the skids by Charles P. Chamberlain, clerk for Burtis & Smith. He was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A very important change in the government of the New-York Produce Exchange has been for several weeks, and is now, under consideration for adoption. Reference is made to the amendments to the by-laws in relation to the maturing of contracts. Under the existing by-laws, any member of the Exchange who shall be accused of a fraudulent breach of contract, shall, on complaint, be summoned before the Complaint Committee, when, if he desire, he may be heard in his own defense. Should the committee be unable to conciliate the disputants, or induce them to arbitrate, and the circumstances seem to warrant it, the complaint is referred to the Board of Managers, when the parties interested are heard in person before final action is taken. If the charges be substantiated, the board may, by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present, either censure, suspend, or expel the defendant from the Exchange. This method of dealing with cases of the kind has been thought hardly comprehensive enough, and amendments to the by-laws touching upon these points were proposed and adopted by the Board of Managers on the 12th and 17th of February ult. Together with other proposed amendments those in question were brought up for consideration at a meeting of the members of the Exchange on the 3d inst.; but on motion the amendments relating to contracts were referred back to the managers with directions to appoint a committee to further revise the same, to receive suggestions and prepare them for consideration of the board, and in case of adoption, for submission to the Exchange for approval or rejection. The board appointed as such committee Messrs. S. D. Harrison, Chairman, and David Bingham, Carlos Cobb, A. F. Roberts, and J. S. Ward. Several meetings have been held by the committee at the office of Mr. Carlos Cobb, Whitehall street, and yesterday morning the following amendments were drawn up for submission to the board, the committee, however, not intending this to be final action, but stating that a meeting would be held by them in the managers' room of the Exchange at 1:30 P. M. on the 30th inst, at which time they would receive verbal or written suggestions from members in regard to the proposed amendments:

1. It shall be the duty of a member who fails to meet his contracts or other mercantile obligations to any member at maturity, to immediately notify the members of the Exchange by letter, addressed to the Superintendent, who shall post the same promptly on the bulletin of the Exchange, where it shall remain five days.

2. In case such failing member shall not give such notice it shall be the duty of the Complaint Committee, upon receipt of proof of such failure, to cause the members of the Exchange to be notified thereof in like manner by posting the same on the bulletin, there to remain five days.

3. Either of the foregoing notices, duly posted as directed, shall be deemed sufficient for all the members, and shall render it obligatory upon them to close up all contracts with such failing members by settlement at the market price of any of the five business days succeeding the day of posting, giving the failing member written notice on the business day preceding.

Failing to give such notice, settlement shall be made at market price of the fifth day.

Market price in case of dispute shall be determined by arbitration.

4. The posting of a member by himself shall suspend him from membership, but he may be reinstated as provided in section thirty-five of the by-laws. If posted by the Complaint Committee, he shall be suspended, and only reinstated on the application of three-fourths in amount and number of his creditors, who are members of the Exchange, and, in accordance with section thirty-five of the by-laws.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening, in their rooms, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. After the opening exercises of prayer and reading from the Bible, the monthly reports of the different committees were heard. The Membership Committee reported nineteen persons eligible for active membership and one for councilship. Seventy-five applications were received. The Employment Committee reported nineteen applications for help, eleven of which were filled. The representative of the Yorkville branch reported the organization in a flourishing condition. It employs the services of a committee to visit the distressed families of the vicinity for the purpose of alleviating their wants, and special attention is directed to the procuring of employment for young men out of work. Song service is held every Sunday in the rooms of the branch, and addresses are delivered by eminent speakers. The Committee on Social Religious Meetings have held prayer-meetings at 4 o'clock every afternoon in the rooms, and also one every Saturday afternoon in the parlors, at which short addresses were made, principally on the subject of temperance. Services are held at Bellevue Hospital every Sunday afternoon. The literary society membership has increased greatly during the month. The representative of the Eastern Branch reluctantly reported its condition as not by any means flourishing, owing to the inaction and want of co-operation of its members, who excuse their indifference by saying that they cannot attend to their church work and the work of the association. He feared that if hearty co-operation was not extended to the few active members the branch would ultimately suspend. The Superintendent of the Bowery branch was happy to state that it was doing well. During the month about 150 men were procured employment, and some 60 calls for help are now on hand to be filled. From March 1, 1873, to March 1, 1874, 3,949 men came under care of the branch; 812 were procured employment, 300 restored to friends, 88 sent to hospital, 45,375 meals furnished, 7,597 lodged, and 3,900 calls made. In almost every instance the officers have found parties inquired after by their friends. When the reports of the committees had been all heard, Rev. Mr. Norton was introduced, and delivered a short address on the efficacy of personal and hand-to-hand working in religion.

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.

On Sunday morning, John Hess, aged nineteen, who lived on Ninth avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, was found dead at the foot of an embankment at Ninth avenue and Seventy-first street. It was supposed that he had fallen down the embankment during the night and received in that manner the injuries which resulted in death, as he was seen wending his way home at a late hour on Saturday night, and was at that time grossly intoxicated. Capt. McElwaine, of the Thirty-first Precinct, investigated the matter on Sunday, and the result was the arrest of John Hufnagel, a licensed vender, residing at Seventieth street and Ninth avenue, on suspicion of having been instrumental in causing the death of Hess. It has been ascertained that late on Saturday night a fracas occurred at Sixty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, between Hess, Hufnagel, and several others. Hess, who was intoxicated, assaulted a friend of Hufnagel, and the latter in return struck Hess twice. The persons present during the affray assert that Hess thereupon left for home, and it is suspected that Hufnagel followed him and assaulted him again, throwing him over the embankment. Capt. McElwaine is searching for evidence to establish this fact and to elucidate the mystery at present surrounding the case. Yesterday Hufnagel and Leopold Young, Peter Rebholtz, and Charles Lensaber, who had been arrested as witnesses, were brought before Coroner Eickhoff, who has assumed charge of the case. Hufnagel was committed to the Tombs, and the others were sent to the House of Detention for witnesses. The inquest has been postponed until Thursday next, to enable Capt. McElwaine and his officers to pursue their investigations and collect the required testimony.

A FAMILY POISONED.

A singular poisoning case occurred at Mattituck, Long Island, on Saturday evening. Mr. Isaac N. Teed and his family gathered at the supper-table, and Mrs. Teed had eaten but a few mouthfuls, when she complained of feeling deathly sick, and left the table. She had hardly done so when her little daughter Jennie also complained of sickness, and both soon commenced vomiting violently. A boy named Harry was immediately attacked in the same manner. Mr. Teed had hardly left the table to attend upon the others, when he, too, was taken with sickness and vomiting. They all were very sick during the night, with vomiting at intervals, which no doubt saved their lives. They are now slowly recovering, although in a very weak condition. Mr. Teed and wife believe that some kind of poison had been put into the butter, and some of it has been sent to a chemist for analysis.

WILD-GOOSE SHOOTING ON LONG ISLAND.

The season for goose-shooting on the shores of the Great South Bay, which commenced about the 10th inst., will last until the 20th of April. Quite a profitable business is made of it during its continuance. As a preparation sportsmen generally obtain from fifteen to twenty-five wild geese by "winging" them on their passage north or south—the old-fashioned wooden "stoolers" being regarded as entirely behind the age. These are tamed so that they can be "lined" to stakes, when they are taken to the bars where the wild geese usually stop to feed, and fastened to stakes put down in the sand out of sight, while the gunner conceals himself in a box sunk in the sand, and partially covered by sea-weed or meadow-grass. When flocks of wild geese are passing, these partially tamed ones will call them, and usually they will fly near by or light, when the gunner rises and shoots. Experts have killed as many as twenty-five at a shot. The flocks of tamed geese are regarded as very valuable.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Spring inspection of the Police force will take place during next week.

Dr. Adler will lecture in Lyric Hall on Wednesday evening, on "A Sign of the Times."

The Ninth Regiment will give a reception on Wednesday evening, at their armory, on Twenty-sixth street.

M. Emile Raveaud lectured last evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on "The Women of the Future."

Mr. William Walsh, County Clerk, is expected to arrive in this City by the 18th of April, from Florida. He has entirely recovered his health.

Mr. B. Waterhouse Hawkins gave a special lecture, at the Union League Club Theatre, yesterday evening, on "Animal Life of Ancient America."

Mrs. Susan Everett will give the last of her course of lectures to ladies at the chapel of Dr. Andrews' Church, Park avenue and Thirty-ninth street, at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

Rev. Wm. McAllister will lecture in the M. E. Church, corner Second avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth street, to-night, on "Scenes and Incidents in the Old World."

John Lynch, of No. 224 West Twenty-seventh street, fell from his milk-wagon, at First avenue and Twelfth street, yesterday morning, and sustained severe injuries.

John Gillen, aged twenty-two, of No. 423 Cherry street, was run over, yesterday, by a truck, at South and Rutgers streets, and seriously injured. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Lizzie Pettit Cutler will deliver a lecture at the Mott Memorial Room, Madison avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street, on Friday evening. The subject she has chosen is "Married Flirts."

Miss Louisa Lesslie gave a reading last evening at the Friends' Meeting-house, Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, under the auspices of the Young Friends' Aid Society, for the benefit of the poor.

The German Veteran Union, an association composed of men who served in the war of the rebellion, celebrated their fifth anniversary by a social entertainment at the Walhall, in Orchard street, last night.

It is authoritatively denied that any deputation from the Working Men's Union waited on the Fire Commissioners, asking that the plumbing-work for the department be taken away from John J. Blair and given to other parties.

The arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden, yesterday, were as follows: America, from Bremen, 292; Dorion, Gibraltar, 2; Arragon, Bristol, 36; total, 330. The Wyoming, from Liverpool, was reported, but number of emigrants aboard not given.

Andrew J. Thompson, diamond-broker, doing business in Broadway, near the Grand Central Hotel, was held for examination yesterday on a charge of receiving a valuable gold watch and chain alleged to have been stolen from Mr. Race, of Philadelphia, in October last.

The Woman's Social Education Society will meet this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock at Plimpton Hall. Mrs. Prof. Lyman will recite "The Cry of the Children," and the discussion of "Free Kindergarten for the Children of the Poor" will be continued. Ladies are invited.

The much-needed repairing of William street pavement, between Wall and Cedar streets, was begun yesterday. Loaded teams struggled through the thoroughfare, several getting caught in the unsound portions of the pavement, an being extricated only by the use of extra teams.

The members of the New-York Cotton Exchange very kindly made up, by contributions, the sum of $250, which was presented on Saturday last to the mother of one of the Exchange messenger boys, named "Johnnie Godfrey," whose father died at his home in Brooklyn a few days ago.

Michael Flynn, aged twenty-two, of No. 1,322 Third avenue, while acting as a brakeman on the steam dirt-carts used at Fourth avenue and Seventy-second street, fell from one of the carts and was seriously injured about the head and body. He was cared for at the Presbyterian Hospital.

Petitions to the Legislature for the passage of an act submitting to ballot, of the resident voters of Brooklyn and Kings County the question of the union of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn under one Government, said united cities to be called the City of New-York, are receiving a few signatures of the members of the New-York Produce Exchange.

The annual meeting of the Marsh Land Company was called for the 20th inst. at the rooms of the association, No. 61 Liberty street, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year; but, owing to the inability of many of the stockholders to be present, no action was taken at the meeting, and a postponement of the election resulted.

Mr. Charles McBrien, an active Democratic politician, of Morrisania, Ex-Alderman of the Sixth Ward, New-York, died quite suddenly at his residence, Cortlandt avenue, Melrose, on Sunday afternoon. He was attacked with an apoplectic fit about 1:30, and died in the course of two hours. He was forty-two years old, and well known in the community.

The Grand Jury will take up to-day the cases against the owners of houses in the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards which are occupied as houses of debauchery. District Attorney Allen states that he will have all the evidence that can be produced laid before the Grand Jury, and will use all the powers at his command to have these nuisances abated.

The receipts of cotton in this City for the past two days, as bulletined at the New-York Cotton Exchange, were as follows: Norfolk, 1,978 bales; New-Orleans, 2,742 bales; Charleston, 1,443 bales; Mobile, 1,850 bales; Savannah, 950 bales; Newbern, 203 bales; Georgetown, S. C., 66 bales; Indianola, 342 bales; by railway, 1,859 bales; total, 11,433 bales.

A meeting of German saloon-keepers of the Sixth Ward was held at Kessel's Hotel, in Pearl street, last night, when action was taken to form a protective association for that district on the plan of similar organizations of saloon-keepers recently formed in the other wards. In the Nineteenth Ward a meeting of German saloon-keepers was also held yesterday for a similar purpose.

While one of the soda-water wagons owned by Isaac A. Moran & Bros. was standing in Park place, at noon yesterday, the horses became suddenly frightened and ran along Park row at a fearful pace. The driver succeeded in stopping them just as the tongue of the wagon came in contact with car No. 44 of the Fourth Avenue Line, smashing two of the windows and breaking the corner rail. None of the occupants of the car were injured.

The new steam-ship of the Pacific Mail Company, now on the stocks at Roach & Son's yards, at Chester, Penn., which is to be in every respect similar to the City of Peking, will be named either the City of Tokio or the City of Kioto. It was intended to have called the steam-ship the City of Yeddo, but the name of that city has been changed to Tokio. Kioto was the capital of Japan for 1,500 years. The City of Peking will sail for this port on Monday next, and will probably arrive on Wednesday.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the steam-ship Merrimac, of the United States and Brazil Steam-ship Company, from Rio Janeiro, now due, the Ontario will be detained at this port until 10 A. M. to-day. Mails per that steamer were to close at 7:30 A. M. The steam-ship Ætna, of the Atlas Steam-ship Company, will not sail for Kingston and other ports until 3 P. M. to-morrow, a postponement having been necessary. On account of the change in duties in Cuba, the City of Havana will sail for Havana direct to-morrow, instead of on Thursday, via Nassau, as previously announced.

A statement was published in several evening papers yesterday to the effect that Major Gen. Shaler had received a dispatch from Adjt. Gen. Rathbone, notifying him that Gov. Dix approved of the decision of the Board of Examination in the case of Gen. Funk, Col. Stauff, and other officers of the Ninety-sixth Regiment. A TIMES reporter called at the residence of Gen. Shaler last evening for the purpose of verifying the statements. Col. Carl Jussen, the General's Aid, stated that Gen. Shaler was absent from the City, and that no dispatch had been received at his head-quarters. It would be several days, he said, before the proceedings of the Board of Examination would be made public.

BROOKLYN.

The city has appropriated $20,000 to provide free baths during the coming Summer.

The great Congregational Church Council commences at Dr. Buddington's church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avenues, this evening.

Judge Moore goes to Jamaica on Wednesday, where he will hold the County Court of Queens County for Judge Armstrong, who is very ill.

The doctors at the Long Island College Hospital state that Jacob Segusmund, who was struck on the head last Sunday week by a stone thrown by a boy named James Crowe, is past medical aid.

The order of arrest recently issued against Mr. Cyrus W. White, of Richmond County, on a charge of forging $75,000 worth of bonds, was yesterday vacated by Judge Pratt, it having been discovered that Mr. White was the wrong man.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, ten cases of small-pox were reported, one of which was concealed by a physician under the name of typhoid fever. From this case two others have been traced by Dr. Reed, although the patient first afflicted is now convalescent.

The amount of salaries paid by the city has increased—as seen in a communication submitted by the Controller to the Board of Aldermen—120 per cent. within five years. The amount of taxes and assessments collected in 1870 was $5,439,031 85; the amount collected in 1873 was $9,453,665 58.

Yesterday morning, before Judge Benedict, John D. Sanborn, indicted with Hawley and Vanderwercken on a charge of defrauding the Government, in connection with the Sanborn contracts, appeared by counsel, and pleaded not guilty. Counsel promised to produce his client for trial next Monday.

Mayor Hunter failed to send in the name of any candidate for the vacancy in the Board of Assessors to the Common Council yesterday. It is said that, as the Aldermen have determined to defeat the Mayor's candidate, Mr. James A. Ostrom, the Mayor will refuse to make any nomination. At present, the Board of Assessors is equally divided as to politics.

The impurity of kerosene and kindred burning oils is attracting great attention in Brooklyn at present, from the number of fires and accidents occurring daily and attributed to that source. A bill has recently been sent by the Fire Commissioners to Albany providing for a Bureau of Combustibles like that established in New-York. Two fires from this source occurred yesterday.

Notwithstanding the positive action of the conference in appointing Rev. A. H. Basset to succeed Rev. Mr. Kendrick in the pastorship of the Grand Street Methodist Church, the latter gentleman appeared in the church Sunday morning, and took possession of the pulpit without opposition. Rev. Mr. Basset arrived soon after Rev. Mr. Kendrick, but seeing the aspect of affairs, refused to take any definite action, preferring rather to decline the appointment than create any trouble in the congregation. Mr. Kendrick conducted the services, and all passed off without interruption.

LONG ISLAND.

The public school-teachers and the Police of Long Island City have received no pay for about four months.

David Barnes, who, with James Strong, was injured by the falling of a roof a few days ago, died yesterday morning from the effects of his injuries.

Rev. Thomas Stephenson, Pastor of the Glen Cove Methodist Episcopal Church in that village, was tendered a donation of $200 on Saturday evening.

A project is on foot to cut a canal from Hallet's Point on Long Island Sound to the Brooklyn ship-yard. The canal is to be 600 feet wide, and will break the force of the current through the gate.

Right Rev. Bishop A. N. Littlejohn, of the Diocese of Long Island, administered the rite of confirmation to a number of persons in the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Flatbush, Sunday morning. In the afternoon the Bishop visited the several charitable institutions of the county.

To-day the Presbytery of Nassau will hold a special session at Melville to dissolve the pastoral relation between Rev. James M. Hutting, Jr., and the Presbyterian Church of that place, Mr. Hutting having accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Mendon, N. J.

The recently-organized division of Sons and Daughters of Temperance of Moriches, have elected the following officers: Geo. E. Bedell, W. P.; Mrs. E. Jarvis, W. A.; A. W. Kaler, R. S.; Julia D. Osborn, A. R. S.; Rev. Geo. Filmer, Chaplain; Mrs. Sarah Baker, Treasurer; J. L. Havens, F. S.; Charles F. Tooker, Conductor; Miss Agnes Smith, A. C.; Millard Terry, J. S.; James Barber, O. S.

The Easthampton "scallop war," it appears, is not yet ended. A constable from that town visited Greenport on Saturday and arrested Michael McCail, George W. Hallock, and Bradley S. Horton, against whom judgments by default had been entered before Justice Steight, of Sag Harbor, the charge being the unlawful taking of scallops in the waters of Easthampton town. They voluntarily went to jail at Riverhead, but were soon allowed to go out "on the limits." Meantime the judgments have been quashed on application to the Supreme Court at Brooklyn—the question of the fishing rights of Easthampton to be decided by the Circuit Court at Riverhead next month. There are prospective suits for false arrest and imprisonment.

STATEN ISLAND.

A fire caught in the woods on the grounds of Mr. Sheffield, near "Toad Hill," on Sunday, and burnt over about three acres, destroying everything in its progress. It was finally subdued by the people of the neighborhood.

The German saloon-keepers of Edgewater have prepared a bill which they propose to ask the Legislature to pass, permitting them to sell lager-beer in the afternoons of Sundays. They on Sunday waited upon Hon. Stephen D. Stephens, Representative from Richmond County, and asked him to introduce it for them and urge its passage.

Coroner Lea, of Stapleton, late on Sunday evening impanneled a jury and held an inquest upon the body of the boy, Henry Lintz, who was killed by falling from the tender of one of the engines of the Staten Island Railway Company. The jury declared that the killing was accidental, but recommended the company, as well as the village authorities, to use more care in preventing boys from riding on the cars or engines.

Mr. Michael Oats, the Village Treasurer of Edgewater, has collected about $60,000 of the village taxes, and warrants will be issued on Saturday next for the sale of property of delinquent tax-payers, the regular time of collection having expired. Many of the delinquents are among those who hold village vouchers, which the Treasurer refused to receive in payment of taxes, under instruction from the Village Trustees. It is probable that any attempt at sale in these cases will be met by injunctions.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The New-York Wesleyan Methodist Annual Conference will commence its next session in Peekskill on Wednesday, 25th inst.

Messrs. J. D. Sherman, Abram Clark, and Wilbur F. Wassells have been elected trustees of the First M. E. Church of Peekskill.

The contract for the stone work of the new St. Paul's M. E. Church at North Tarrytown has been given out. The ground was formally broken a few days ago by the Pastor, Rev. George N. Pratt.

A new company of firemen has been organized in Peekskill, and the Trustees of the village have given them engine No. 3 for their use. The officers are James Finch, Foreman, John N. Fink, Assistant Foreman; and Judson Griffin, Secretary. Mr. E. B. Finch has given one of his buildings for an engine-house.

At a convention of Republican electors of the village of Tarrytown, Joseph B. Brown, Benson Ferris, Jr., Winfield S. Bird, Caleb W. Storm, and Alonzo Leonard, were appointed a committee to perform the customary duties now by usage possessed by and devolving on town committees. An election for village officers resulted in the choice of the following persons: Luther Redfield; President; Jacob Mott, Nelson McCutchen, Joseph W. Tompkins, James S. Millard, and Thomas Harnill, Trustees; William I. Wood, Treasurer; John De Revere, Collector.

NEW-JERSEY.

There is a very perceptible improvement in trade at the mills and locomotive shops in Paterson, and new hands are being employed daily.

The residence of Mrs. Philip Rafferty, on Broadway, Paterson, was entered by burglars at an early hour Sunday morning, and robbed of about $500 worth of silver-ware, jewelry, clothing, &c.

The last place in Hudson County which has been visited by burglars was the Penitentiary, at Snake Hill. They broke into one of the out-buildings and stole a quantity of harness and robes, valued at $250.

An unoccupied barn owned by Elmer Stout and John M. Laughlin, located near the Mile-run brook in the suburbs of New Brunswick, was totally destroyed by fire at a late hour Saturday night. A quantity of rails, worth about $100, were consumed at the same time.

A man named Robert Brown was arrested in Paterson yesterday, and committed for trial, on a charge of attempted arson. The prisoner had gathered together a quantity of kindling wood, shavings, and other combustible material, and, after saturating the pile with kerosene oil, was about to apply a match when he was arrested. He had placed the pile in an alleyway between the houses, Nos. 21 and 23 Spruce street, evidently with the intention of firing them. The fact that he was ejected from the premises a short time ago is supposed to have been his motive for the attempt.

Fine Electro Silver-plated Ware.
MANUFACTURED BY THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
No. 550 Broadway, New-York.
Trade Mark for Silver Plate on White Metal. | Trade Mark for Silver Plate on Nickel Silver
Factories: West Meriden, Conn.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, IN A RESTAURANT or hotel; no objection to a boarding-house. Address by note, Henry Stephany, No. 396 Grand st.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION.

Deputy Surveyor Brainard Howell, of the Port of New-York, was the recipient of a handsome testimonial of esteem from his aids yesterday morning, in the shape of a large-sized photograph of himself and staff. The gentlemen composing the staff of the Deputy are Col E. M. Ehlers, Frank Henderson, George M. Livingston and Alonso Bliss. A number of the Custom-house officials were present on the occasion of the bestowal of the gift. The recipient of the testimonial entertained his friends at Delmonico's after the presentation, and a very enjoyable time was had by all present. The picture is a raised crayon and is a work of art. The frame is of black walnut and gilt. The gift was a true expression of the warmth the of regard felt for Mr. Howell by his subordinates.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Jenny Richardson, colored, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... James Dorsey, a bookbinder, charged with highway robbery, in taking by violence a silver watch from the person of Thomas McConnell, of No. 392 West Fifty-fifth street, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for five years.... James O'Neil pleaded guilty to petit larceny; six months in the Penitentiary.... George W. Smith, alias Hulton, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

[Advertisement.]
SPRING OPENING of Paris Millinery and Children's Furnishing Goods, Wednesday and Thursday, March 25 and 26. E. A. MORRISON, No. 827 Broadway, near 10th st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Judge Hilton, Francois Gibson, Mrs. Francois Gibson, C. F. Harrington, Mrs. C. F. Harrington, Master Harrington, Jas. Bryant, Andrew Paton, W. King, Mrs. W. King and lady's maid, Mrs. Elmina Dow, Mrs. Baker, Master B. Baker, Jas. Carswell, Hy. Trenchard, Edw'd Senior, Thos. P. Roberts, T. A. Lenax, Jno. E. J. Grainger, Fred. Grimmer, Mr. Devens, Chas. Spittlehouse, E. C. Lee, Jas. Sutturland, G. A. Thomson, F. Barnum, A. Ogden, R. Greenfield, P. C. Ralli, F. Heurtevant, W. Falconer, J. Colville, Miss E. Crowe.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.—James Barrow, James Leese, Capt. M. D. Chappe, Eli Berry, Jas. Berry, Miss Emily Berry, Ernest Henry, Miss Ada Henry, R. Cross.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:58 | Sun sets.....6:16 | Moon rises.1:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:20 | Gov. Island.1:09 | Hell Gate..2:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, March 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Panama, Dow, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Earnest, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; Minnesota, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool, &c., Williams & Guion; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ship Mary Bangs, Bangs, San Francisco, &c., Sutton & Co.

Bark Sebastian Bach, (Ger.,) Sandstedt, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.

Brig Pearl, Briggs, Port Spain, D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schrs. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers; Carrie S. Deagle, McDonald, Gloucester, Mass., R. J. Godwin & Son; Geo. E. Prescott, Magee, Severn River, I. B. Haviland; Leander M. Lovell, Gage, Key West, Overton & Hawkins; Geo. H. Squires, Haley, Boston, for orders, Overton & Hawkins; Dart, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Sloop North America, Lynn, Providence.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool via Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. March 18, lat. 43 32, lon. 53, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship, bound E.; 21st, lat. 41 28, lon. 65, an Anchor Line steam-ship, do.; 22d, lat. 41 04, lon. 67 12, a White Star steam-ship, do. The W. brings 9 cabin and 122 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston March 15, via Key West 19th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. March 19, at 4:30 P. M., Sambraro Light abeam, passed schr. Yosemite bound N.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool March 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Mankin, Vera Cruz March 11, Progreso 13th, Havana 18th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Son.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool March [illegible] and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship [illegible], Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Edith Warren, (of Liverpool,) [illegible] Dec. 2, with mdse. to C. P. Sumner. Is anchored off the Highlands.

Bark John Munroe, (of London,) Smith, Amoy 136 ds., with teas to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 27, St. Helena Feb. 8, and crossed the equator Feb. [illegible], in lon. 27; had fine weather to March 6; since, strong N. W. gales.

Bark Mercur, (Rus.,) Hellund, Hartlepool 71 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Niagara, (Ger.,) Coleman, Southampton 45 ds., in ballast to Chas. Luling & Co.

Brig Endymion, (of Salcombe,) Tersick, Palermo 51 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. March 22, midnight, while lying at anchor on the Bar, was run into by schr. Grace Webster; carried away main chain-plate, three stanchions, and about 12 feet of bulwarks and rail.

Brig W. D. Andrews, Jackson, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to E. Murray, Jr.

Brig Halcyon, (of St. Mary's Bay, N. S.,) German, Matanzas 23 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser—vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co.; was 16 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Atalanta, (Norw.,) Moe, Antwerp Feb. 1, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Amadio, Palermo and Gibraltar 42 ds., with sulphur and sumac to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Grace Webster, (of Portland,) Hume, Cardenas, via Delaware Breakwater 12 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. March 22, midnight, ran into an unknown brig lying at anchor off the Hook; carried away jibboom with all head-gear attached.

Schr. J. C. Cottingham, Ayres, Virginia, with wood to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. S. W. Bonnell, Bonnell, Baltimore, with coal to American Coal Co.; vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Nautilus, Crockett, Rockland, with ice to L. B. Andrews.

WIND—Sunset, fresh N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Ontario, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; steam-ship City of Panama, for Aspinwall; ship Electra, for Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta; barks Rebecca Curtis, for Matanzas; Masonic, for Cardenas.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Arr. steamers [illegible], from Savannah; Wm. Crane, from Boston; Benjamin [illegible], from Plymouth, N. C.; brig Silas N. Martin, from Sagua; schrs. Louisa Birdsall, from Sagua; Hattie McG. Buck, from Bucksville, S. C.; Ella May, from Belfast, Me.

Cld. steamers George Appold, for Boston; Vineland, for New-York; Florence Franklin, for Philadelphia; brig Magdala, for Queenstown, or Falmouth, for orders.

Sld. bark C. M. Hume, for Rio; brigs Water Witch, for Pernambuco; Eolus, for Cardenas; schr. Ocean Queen, for Bristol.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York, and bark Carl [illegible], from Savannah.

Sld. bark La Plata, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 23.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Aria, from Amsterdam.

Arr. barks Leone, from Cork, for Baltimore; Standerath Brock, from Leith, for orders; Glen Albyn, from Rio, for Baltimore; Natal, from Palermo, for Baltimore.

Passed out, barks Imperador and H. L. Routh, for Liverpool; brig O. B. Stillman and schrs. Shiloh and Louisa A. Orr, for the West Indies; schr. Lizzie Wilson, Norfolk, for Havana, and brig Omer, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 23.—Arr. barks Ruth Hatch, from Antwerp, and Fraternitas, from Amsterdam, in ballast, seeking.

Sld. barks Maria and Ceres, and brigs Industry, for Baltimore, and brig Skjold, for Rio.

LEWES, Del., March 23.—Arr. ship Lizzie C. Troop, from Antwerp; bark Herald, from Bristol; brig William Gordon, from West Indies; schr. Maria A. Reynolds, from Cardenas, all for orders.

Passed up barks Pavolina, from "Catania;" Sophia, from Cette; Northumberland, from New-Castle; Luigi Ruggiero, from Palermo, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 23—9 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Lucy Coalwell, Baltimore, for Calais; Oceanus Young, Boston, for —; Active, B. F. Waite, and others not yet boarded. Wind N. W. by W., blowing heavy; clear.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, March 18.—American brig Glendale, from New-York, with a cargo of stones and hay, arr. on the 14th inst., leaking very badly. Eight men were kept constantly at the pumps. She commenced discharging on the 16th inst.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 23.—Sld. for the United States, Antonio, Fiomo, Macassar, Algoma, Nordstjernan, Francesca R., Amity, Baden, Fortuna, Premier, Johanna Maria, Matador, and Maggie Elliott.

Arr. out from the United States on the 21st inst., Embla, Westfold, Hedwig, Mary G. Reed, and E. C. Scranton.

Arr. out from the United States on the 22d inst., Winchester, Talbot, Maria Stoneman, Irene, Adolphus, Glenbervie, Pharos, Rochester, Tellemach, Virginia [illegible], John Bryce, Freya, Fifeshire, Nymphen, Johanna Ludwig, Constantia, Sarah A. Dudman, and Amelia.

Arr. out from the United States on the 23d inst., Carl XV., Carl Johann, Taunton, Cornelius Grinnell, Nystad, Wallace, Emma, Leon Crespo, Peppino Mignano, Henry Reed, Banco Navale B., Speed, Fort Regent, Astracana, Shelburne, Runnymede, and Mary.

The bark Norwood, from Baltimore, has arrived here much damaged, having experienced terrific weather on the passage.

LONDON, March 23.—The ship Charles A. Farwell, from Savannah for Reval, is stranded on the Island of Anholt, Denmark. Part of her cargo has been saved.

QUEENSTOWN, March 23.—The White Star Line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York March 14 for Liverpool, arrived here at 12:30 o'clock this P. M.

GRAND SPRING OPENING
EXHIBITION OF NOVELTIES! EXHIBITION OF NOVELTIES!
LORD & TAYLOR announce to their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY that their SPRING OPENING will take place on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, March 23, 24, and 25, when they will exhibit an extensive assortment of DRESSES, BONNETS, MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, etc., together with all the latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES and ATTRACTIONS.
BROADWAY AND 20TH STREET.

FINE DIAMONDS.
We have just received a choice collection of
SOLITAIRE EAR-RINGS
of very fine quality and at
LOW PRICES.
The assortment includes every size, from 3 to 10 karats per pair. Also,
SOLITAIRE RINGS
of all sizes.
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345 & 347 BROADWAY N.Y
SAFES

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Ins. Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000,
With a net surplus over all liabilities, including reinsurance.
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GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
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WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

CARPETS,
CARPETINGS, &c.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 & 185 6th av.,
(One door below 13th st.)
The largest assortment in the City, at lowest prices.

VELVET CARPETS, from	[illegible]
TAPESTRY CARPETS, from	[illegible]
BODY BRUSSELS, from	[illegible]
THREE-PLYS, from	[illegible]
INGRAINS, from	[illegible]

OIL-CLOTHS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

REAL LACE CURTAINS, from	$10 00	per pair
GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS, from	7 50	per pair
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from	3 50	per pair

WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c.
Also,
REPS, SATTINES, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, GIMPS, FRINGES, CORDS, AND TASSELS in endless variety.
LAMBREQUINS AND CORNICES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
N. B.—Parties wishing the above goods should call and examine stock and prices.

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Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for dyspepsia, gout, gravel, diabetes, diseases of the liver, kidneys, and bladder.
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